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EAUL R. SHIP LAS Editors.

AGENTS.

le. Tile Lambdin, A pkt a town . Lay, Jr., Tompkins ville. L. A. Richart, winesville. Ed. iston, Crab Orchard J. L. Magee, (ucbiana.

MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1863.

THE GLAR W BRANCH RAILECAD .- A few years since a company was organized under an act of the Kentucky Legislature to construct a rai ros , branching from the Louisville and Nashville R Broad at Bell's Tavern, and terminating at Glasgow in Barren countv. The work was commenced on the Glasgow end of the road, the grading finished to a point beyond Seaver creek, and the abutments for a bridge over the creek erected at a total expenditure of about eighty thousand dollars. The country between Giasgow and Beaver creek, through which the grade is completed, is hilly, while the rest of the route is comparatively level, and, therefore, the cost of the additional grading necessary to complete the enterprise will be light. The outire length of the road is about ten miles; timber grows in great profusion along the whole line, and the trouble and expense of procuring sills and other wood work will be a matter of labor only. The means of the company were exhausted about the time the rebellion was commenced, and since then nothing has been done, nor is anything likely to be done soon, unless the national authorities should conclude to finish the work, and to this subject we earnestly invite the attention of the Government. A large army is now stationed at Glasgow, and we presume it is intended to keep a large force there, as a base from which operations may be extended further South in the direction of the Cumberland river. The forage and subsistence of that army have necessarily to be hauled at an enormous expense from Cave City to Glasgow, over a road nearly twelve miles long. In considcration of the fact that so much has already been expended on this railroad, and that the portion of the work which requires the greatest outlay of money and expenditure of time is completed, it seems to us that it would be a matter of economy on the part of the Government to finish the entire road with all practidivided as teamsters and guards is a constant irain upon the strength of the army, while the hanling of subsistence from Cave City involves a very heavy expense. The additional

would not be heavy. complete the road, but this could soon be cal- be enbacquently called for by the Union can be no doubt that the expenditure would prove a matter of great economy to the Government. Those who patriotically desire to certain that none will be called for, as Mr. see the rebellion crushed must wish to adopt the very quickest and least expensive plan to accomplish it. We can conceive of no means which would facilitate the movements of the army, decrease the trouble and expense of transportation, and give efficient means for the concentration of troops more certain than the extension of rallroads into the interior. Glasgew is a point of importance and it should can be made so at a very triffing expense compared with the advantages to accrue from the work, and we are therefore carnest in pressing this scheme upon the attention of the authorities.

Eighty or ninety Confederate officers it appears, were recently taken to City Point for exchange, but, the Confederate authorities declining to make exchanges, they were put on board the steamer Maple Leaf to be taken back to Fort Delaware. It is slated that, upon going on board, they gave their parole not to attempt to escape, so that only a small guard was deemed processary. But, soon after leaving Old Point, they rose, and, readily overpowering the goard, ran into a creek and who shall ever fall into Federal hands again. They should be demanded from the Confederate Government, though of course the de-

mend would be refused. If these prisoners did not give their parole, their escape was most disgraceful either to the guard for its want of proper vigilance or to the Federal authorities for furnishing a guard not strong enough to perform the important duty assigned to it. 'Tis scandalous, that, while all our officers, when taken, are kept in close confinement, reserved God only knows for what fate, rebel officers. captured at a heavy cost of toil and blood, sie allowed to slip lightly through our fingers. We confess we are strongly inclined to believe that the guard on the Maple Leaf was too weak for ary purpose. A few weeks ago we had occasion to go from Columbus, O., to Pittsburg upon a train on which were upwards of 200 Confederate officers with a guard of we presume, not more than seven or eight men. The car we sat in contained probably fifty persons and only two guardsmen, and perently so with their guns standing near them. Repeatedly the prisoners around us sportively called each other's attention to the fact, remarking that they could, if they chose, disarm the guardsmen and escape as easily as they could step from one seat to another. And unquestionably they would have done so if they had not been on their way to be exchanged. We were rather surprised that they didn't choose to escape even as the case was, and thus save their Government the necessity of giving Federal prisoners in exchange for them. Whisky circulated very freely among them, and, although they all seemed kindly dis posed and gentlemanly, many of them were no dou't ready for almost anything that a

leader might have suggested. The capture of rebel officers is a difficult and perilous work. For heaven's sake let | which the adherents of the party in power them, when car 'ured, be kept safe-at least so dong as threats of death or imprisonment during the war are hanging over the heads of all captured Federal officers.

Encland's bitter enmity to this country is natural et ough. A young fellow can hardexpect to be pardoned for baving twice licked his mother. But the old harridan de-

"Feeling somewhat drowsy and sleery, 'a member of the Twenty-sixth Kentucky writes to us from Russellvilles O course his correspondence is not sufficiently

Messrs. Pikington Brothers of Liver-

TUESDAY, JUNE C. 1 3.

We ob erve ! the Cincian ti Com-"PEN TETON, which undertakes to "viu lio te the Union party of the S'xth Charressional P trict in Kentucky." The in lividual who this steps forward as the vin licator of dividual who goes about proclaim; withat

ent l'y the s me thing occurred in Pende-on. Now, so fa. as Pendicton county is con-ern. d. his at tenent is wholly untrue. The lournal's informant wholly misrepresented Journal's informant wholly misrepresented the fact. This county sent a regular delega-

"Panin eron" here knocks down a man of straw set up by "Pendleron" himself. What that McClellan or Buell were at the head of we did say is this:

In the county of Boone, twelve men assame the responsibility of appointing the delegates for the whole county, a large majority of whom, however, refused to take part in the convention. Essentially the same thing occurred in Pendieton county, with essentially

That is to say, a single little meeting in Pendleton assumed the responsibility of appointing the delegates for the whole county, a considerable part of whom, however, refused to take part in the convention. This is what we said: and this "PENDLETOR" does not denv. He is very careful to say nothing about it. He bravely kneeks down his own man of straw but he doesn't so much as double his fiet at the real man. And yet "PENDLETON" now receive reinforcements and organize for in the opening of his letter avows, that, but for what he desires to say on this point, the letter would never have been written. Certainly for all that he has said at last on this point the letter might better never have been written, so far as he and his friends are concerned, for, though silence gives consent, evasion proclaims it. He has opened his mouth only the more conspicuously to convict himself and his faction.

Arother of the points in question is this: Mr. Menzies is a clerer gentleman, but what right had he to come out in advance and bid defiance to the Union party of the district by declaring that he would not submit to a con-

Menzies old no such thing. And "PENDLETON" very well knows the fact, because it is notoricus in the District. Mr. Menzies refused to submit to a convention of the adversaries of the Union party, but he did not refuse to submit to a convention of the friends of the Union party. He refused to submit to a Republican convention but not to a Union convention. On the contrary, he has at all times declared himself perfectly willing to enbmit to a Union conven tion,-a convention of men who stand upon cable expedition. The large force which is the Union platform. This position he assumed at the outset. But no Union convention was called for, the Union men of the District very generally recommending Mr. Menzies to take the track without the formality of a concost necessary to the completion of the road | vention. With this recommendation he finally complied, but with the distinct We do not knew what it would cost to understanding, that, if a convention should mon of the District ha mid. Theor. fully submit to the action of the body. None has been called for, however, and it is now Mer zies is confessedly acceptable to the members of the Union party of the District. He is their accepted candidate. Meanwhile, a Republican convention a convention made up of men who openly reject the Union platform and denounce it as disloyal, has assembled in the District, repudiated the Union platform, adopted the platform of the so-called Loyal Leagues of the North, and nominated a candidate of its own. The contest in the District is now between the nominee of this con-

> interrogatory of "PENBLETOR" is simply a piece of miserable shuffling. We will notice one other point in this letter. "Pax DLLTOx" says of the delegation which assumed to represent the county of Pendleton in

> vention and Mr. Menzies as the Union candi-

date. This is the whole story. Mr. Menzies

bid defiance to no party but the Republican

party, and he bid defiance to that party only

when it hid defience to the Union party. The

the Republican Convention: They had found that Mr. Menzics had failed

Mr. Menzies did not fail in Congress to support measures supplying men and money to put down the rebellion; and he complained of nothing which did not deserve to be complained of not only as in violation of the supreme law of the land but as adapted to hinder instead of promoting the suppression of the reladion. The records of Congress show that he was in favor of supplying both men and money in the lavish measure required. He voted for the navy appropriation; he did not vote egainst the army appropriation and omitted to vote at all only by way of choosing one horn of a dilemma which the radical ma jority wilfully and faithlessly thrust upon him and his fellow conservatives in the House: and, though he voted against the particnlar conscript bill which passed, he voted for another which he deemed more efficient . but which the majority thought' fit to reject. He stood and acted throughout with the illustrious Crittenden. In short, he was, as he is, in favor of supplying all the means accessary to the most vigorous prosecution of the war. This the record shows, If the Pendleton delegates to the Republican convention are "afraid to trust him farther." and think him "on the sliding scale to rebellion," it is only because they so regard the whole Union party of Kentucky. His offence is merely that he is a devoted and thoroughgoing member of the Union party of the State and not a Republican. This offence, however unpardonable in the estimation of "PENDLEron," will be not only pardoned but rewarded by the nobic Unionists of the Sixth District. Assuredly Mr. Menzies has no otherwise

The very head and front of his offending Hath this extent, no more. The nation does not hold a truer patriot or a truer man than he. The foul insinuation of "PENDLETON" is nothing more of less than the stereotyped assertion with are accustomed to bespatter the Union men of Kentucky from the pure and honored Critten

den down to the humblest member of the party. The Unionists of the Sixth District oust be familiar with the wretched calumuy We know they estimate it at its just value. And we have reason to believe that they catimate its atterers in like manner. We hope they do. We certainly are not prepared to believe that the Sixth Congressional District of Kentucky forms but the political outskirts of the abolition me'ropolis of Obio. Lieut, Nach, of the One-handred-and-

afteenth Obio, continues to make arrests of Southern sympathizers in Boone county. He sent four prisoners on Saturday to Covington, pool, a very rich firm, went extensively into from North Bend, who are charged with using Lig b iness a year ago. disloyal language. Their names are David They are bloken. We hope they can never Ryle, Berjamin Ryle, Miss Orline Ryle, and. number about 1,100, and among them are

At present we prise confess that we do not feel entirely at core for the us mistakable indi cations are that Gen. 1 .- e, the maste - pirit re el Confederacy in the field, is making a vigorous aggressive movement at the head of an immense army, and, that he will force the Union 1 my of Kenia ky is he same his way into Maryland and Pennsylvania unless encountered and defeated in a great batin the late Courses our whole tingressi and the. We have little doubt that such a battle delegation except Casey were unfaithful and is about to take place, and, although our conthat the Northern conservatives are no better | fidence is strong in the bravery of the army of or worse than Jof's people. And from this the Potomac, our apprehensions are strengthpel of view the individual has the effrontery | ened by the reflection that that army has o pretend to vinde te the Union party of been disappointing for two years the high Kertucky. A pretty vindicator of the Union | hopes and expectations of the country, and, natty of Kentucky is he! A s cond Benton | that it is now commanded by Gen. Hooker, come to jud, ment! Of course his presended who has proved himself a braggart, and, un vindication is manifest nonzense as well as fortunately, has failed in his desperate efforts manifest hypocrisy. It includes two or three to prove himself anything better. If Lee points of fac , owever, which we will notice. stall be successful in the plan he is evidently Une of these points "PENDLETON" states as | en 'envoring to execute, the consequences will te deplorable almost beyond calculation; but,

The Journal says that several counties did if he shall be defeated, as he ought to be, and as he certainly would be were he met by able generalship, the rebel Confederacy may as well submit at once to its destiny-its destiny and ours-the glorious destiny of a restored Union. Lee and his generals have been busily and energetically arranging this movement ever since the last hattle of Fredericksburg, and there is no doubt that they have done everything in their power to insure its success. the Federal army! Then we could go to sleep night and have no other dream than a dream We scarcely know what to think to-lay in

egard to Vicksburg. We are inclined to be-

lieve that all is right there. The rebel papers t Richmond profess however to have reliable telligence that Pemberton, in command of the Vicksburg army, declares his ability to held out as long as necessary, that Jackson has cut his way into Vicksburg through the Federal lines, that Kirby Smith with ten thousand men has captured Milliken's Bend twenty miles above Vicksburg, thus cutting off Grant's supplies, and, that Johnston can an attack on Grant at his leisure. It seems absurd to suppose that rebel troops have cut their way into Vicksburg, for, if they have cut in at all, they must have cut in without taking supplies with them, and certainly there has been for some time a much greater want of food in Vicksburg than of additional mouths to devour it. We believe that the whole batch of rebel reports from that quarter are absolutely false, and yet we must confess ourselves somewhat staggered by the fact that the Administration at Washington, which must have received despatches from Vickshurg of a later date than the despatches in the rebel papers, have communicated literally nothing to the public for several days, omitting even to authorize any specific contradiction of the rebel rumors. The telegraph agent at Washington said recently that the Administration wished it perfectly understood that they imparted all the Mississippi news that they received, whether good, bad, or indifferent; but, if this was their policy then, they have evidently abandoned it since. What good they can hope to effect or what cvil they can expect to avert by keeping any kind of news two or three days from the people, and leaving it to come first in a grossexaggerated form through rebel organs, we are ntterly unable to understand or conceive Just as little can be accomplished by such a policy as by that of the silly ostrich that seeks to save himself from discovery by sticking his

We are very confident that all is well at Vicksburg and Port Hudson and Milliken's nt we do wish that the blockade on news might be either raised or run.

THE CAPTURE OF PURELA - We can no lon ger doubt that the Mexicans have been defeated in consequence of the failure of supplies and ammunition. The circumstances attending the surrender of Pnebla are, however, somewhat different from the previous French account. It appears that on the 17th ult. Gen. Forey sent a flag of tence to the Mexican commander, Ortega, offering to allow the officers and soldiers to march ont-the officers with their side arms-provided they would give their parole not to serve against the French again. This was declined by Gen. Ortega. who, in a starving condition, spiked his canpon, burnt his gun-carriages, destroyed the soms of the infantry, and surrendered his army prisoners of war. Several of the Mexican officers, preferring death to a surrender, committed suicide by shooting themselves. Such is the tracic sequel to the remarkable and gallant defence of Puebla. It appears, moreover, arouse the feelings of the Mexicans against the French to the highest degree of exasperation. All Frenchmen in the city of Mexico have been ordered to leave within cight days, The Mexicans are determined to defend the approaches to their capital to the last. .

Though the French have captured Puebla, it is evident, as the New York Times says, that the great struggle has but just commenced. As the French proceed toward the capital they move further from their base of supplies, and the advantages of the defenders of the country will increase as those of the invaders diminish. The city of Mexico is capable of much greater defence than Puebla. A year has been spent in preparations for the assault. The three main causeways by which the city is approached, can be flooded, if need be, the rows of beautiful trees which surround the city have been cut down and turned into barricades, and every means which engineering skill could devise have been brought to bear to render the capital of the Mexican Republic impregnable. Comonfort and his army are still at large, and though it is stated that Ortega blames the ex-l'resident for not cutting his way through and relieving him, he will, in all probability, yet play an important part in the defence of Mexico. Another Mexcan army will be quickly improvised, and if guerilla bands do not seriously retard the movement of the French toward the capital there will be another siege by the French, another heroic, and perhaps, this time, successful

defence on the part of the Mexicans. CAVALBY FIGHT .- Capt. C. C. Hare, commanding the mounted company of the Provost Guard despatched after the rebels who visited Elizabethtown on Saturday morning, overtook and attacked them on Wilson's Craek, ear Boston, on the Lebanon Branch of the Nashville Railroad, on the evening of the same day, and routed them, killing four and taking five prisoners, together with tweatyfive horses, a number of Enfield ritles, horse quipages, &c. He did not panse, but started pursuit. Capt. llare's noble boys are all safe, none of them hurt. We hope to be able to state at an early moment that he has succeeded in killing or capturing the whole of Hines's guerillas.

Lor "Enquirer" wants to know if a portion f a person's property becomes unproductive oring the year, or is subjected to an actual oss, whether the assessor of internal revenue will deduct his losses. The tax is always assessed on the income of a preceding year, and the income is calculated by the net profits of a man's entire business. If he looses \$5,000 on part of his property and realizes \$10,000 on another, he pays a tax on \$5,000, minus \$600, which is always exempt, the amount of his rent, and of all other taxes to which he is

subjected. A train of rebel prisoners reached Indianapolis on Saturday afternoon, from Alton, Ille, via the Terre Hante railroad. They

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1-13. I lead the patriotic letter of the gallant General Burbridge which we publish on the first page of this morning s Journal

To We are glad to find that we were cornot in our belief that the rebel reports from Vicksburg, Milliken's Bend, &c., were all false. There was n't a particle of anything but fa'sehood in them. Johnston didn't cut his way into Vicksburg, and Kirby Smith In t get possession of Milliken's Bend or in any way cut off Grant's supplies. Milliken's Bend is sate in Pederal possession; there are numistakable evidences that the troops and citizens of Vicksburg are on the verge of fimine, and no fear is entertained by Grant or his Generals that Johnston can raise the siege of the doomed city. Vicksburg will almost cersinly fall, and so will Port Hudson, and the armies of both captured. And those evenis will probably be a deadly sheek to the rebel-

Our news from the East is less favorable The releis have invaded Maryland and Pennsylvania. There is intense excitement in those States. We fear the worst. Raw troops are organizing to resist the invasion, but they are ill-qualified to oppose veterans, and Hooker is ill-qualified to oppose Lee. There is evidently a panic at Washington, and spasmodic action. Heaven only knows what is to be. Oh is it not infamous, that, while all the reources, in men and money, of a mighly nation have been and are at the disposal of the Federal Government, the loval Sintes themselves are overrun and devastated! This nation has borne much. It can bear more. But let the Eastern States, that have not been very kind in their tone toward Kentucky, see if they can take care of themselves. God The guerillas who made the dash npon

previous night they staid in the neighborhood elow the place, about five miles off. This was of course known to the citizens, but no bint was brought of their proximity, and the first intimation the quiet town had of their presence was their sudden appearance in the streets. Some of the robbers were well-known esidents of the place-among them Joe. H. Haycraft, Anderson, Cunningham, and Milr-and this was not the first visit they had raid to their homes. The sympathizers with the rebellion were of course in eastasies of joy at their arrival, and the most friendly greetings were interchanged. They had influence enough with their robber visitors to dissuade them from burning the depot and perhaps other property, and the question arises whether they could not have saved the property which was destroyed or carried away, or indeed whether they could not have prevented their coming at all. The gang was under the leadership of Captain Hyncs, who opened a confederate recruiting office, with headquarters at the jail, which they broke open, and enlisted two imprisoned horse-thieves and a man under indictment for the murder of a negro. The black won his money from him at cards, and he took his life and then plundered him to regain his losses. They also broke open the post-office, but the postmaster had secured all the valuables, and they male no haul there except getting some of Mr. Wickliffe's speeches.

We understand that some of these bandits who thus ride over the country have taken the oath and given bonds for their peaceable behavior. Their bondsmen evidently could have kept them away, and most dearly they should be made to pay the forfeit and make a large amount of Government horses, stores, compensation for all the robberies committed. equipments, &c. They tarried over night, bery, and incendiarism is justified by the vate citizens, either loyal or disloyal, but that bonds have been extensively practised, and for the scoundrels made anxious in- damage beyond destroying the Government have carried him off, that their friends might erjoy all the sweets of disorganized society and a broken law system. It is the delight of the rebels and one of their first great principles to stop the collection of debts and impede the enforcement of civil rights generally, but

inventors: it may be sweet to the mouth, but t will be bitter in the belly. We may well ask if there are no means to prevent such occurrences, and express our surprise that a place of the importance of Elizabethtown should be left entirely ungnarded. The queril'as are so familiar with the reads that they can easily clude the pursuit of our troops who are not acquainted with the country. We have known instances where they left a pike and made a detour of a few miles across fields to escape a Federal force, the position of which was well known, and emerged again on the same road, out of the reach of all danger. We acknowledge the difficulty of suppressing these guerilla raids, but we can see no reason why towns and villages should not be protected from violence, and especially why county seats in court time should not be made secure, so that the civil officers can perform their duties without molestation. The plundering of Elizabethtown was disgraceful to our State, and to the mili-

tary authorities. BUNKER HILL.-To-day, June 17, the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill will be appropriately celebrated at Charlestown, though the Board of Aldermen have refused to concur with the Common Council as to the employment of a band of music upon the Monument Ground in the evening. When, in June, 1825, Daniel Webster delivered the adcress at the laying of the corner-stone of this monument, he said:

Let us cultivate, a true spirit of union and harmony. In pursuing the great objects which our condition points out to us, let us act under a settled conviction, and an habitual feeling that these twenty-four States are one country Let our conceptions be enlarged to the circle of our duties. Let us extend our ideas over the whole of the vast field in which we are called to act. Let our object be Our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country. And by the blessing of God, may that country. try itself become a vast and splendid monu-ment, not of oppression or terror, but of wis-dom, of peace, and of liberty, upon which the world may gaze in admiration forever.

Alas! how have the words of wisdom of the great defender of the Constitution been forrotton; bow sadly have we deviated from the path of duty-which his eloquent words pointcd out to us. Union and harmony no longer exist; our country is divided into factions; and the assertion of the rights of States has completely absorbed that devoted love and admiration of country which he honed would be the sole object of the American people. Wisdom has fled our councils; peace shrinks af-frighted before the din of trougle and war; and liberty, bleeding at every pore, is staggering under the blows of military despotism. that our country, instead of being a monument for the world's admiring gaze, should become

a spectacle for its pity, if not its contempt! Too many convicted and sentenced spies are pardoned or have their sentences commuted by the President. The necessity of executing spies is a painful one, but it exists. Rebel spies have felt that they could ply their trade without danger. The consequence has been, that while we have found it extremely difficult to get even a few persons to act as spics, the robels have had hundreds lurking secretly or stalking boldly wherever informs. tion as to our military condition was wanted If we would out a check upon the rebel spy system, we must make it understood that spies, when convicted, will suffer the ordained as surely as on the other.

with a two months. Our Phil delphia con-

outon to Paris to consult his fellow rebei tion will surely occur. We are inclined to think that the peace proclivities of the for it is compelled, in order to give any show of credibility to its opinions, to couple European gossin with the assertion that the Union suse is in a desperate situation; to assume and that Grant must fail before Vicksburg. and to assert that the expiration of enlist ments and the mortality in our armies will most disadvantageously reduce the effective But this accumulation of fancied difficulties is not the strong eint yet, which induces the Philadelphia paper to despair of success, or

rather we should say, to hope for failure. It in the rear" which is becoming very galling, and that it cannot hope to durive much aid from the conscription. We point to these asstrategy of the Peace faction of the Demoratic party. The conservative masses of that York Leader, which is the recognized exponent of the views of Tammany Hall and the Albany Regency, declares that the issue prescribed by Wood must be met and nuderstood at once to its full extent, in all its proportions, and savs:

This question stands by itself. It is the bold Elizabethtown on Saturday were aided This question stands by fiself. It is the solu-and naked advancement here in our midst of the breadest principles of dismion. The doctrine Wood has advanced has nothing to do with the violation of fundamental princi-ples by the Federal Congress, nor with the unconstitutional proclamation of President Lircoln, nor with arbitrary arrests, nor with any of the violations of personal tricks which by the residents of the vicinity, for during the any of the violations of personal rights which have attended the unfortunate Administration of the present authorities of our Government. These are all susceptible of remedy within the

We look at the columns of the Philadelphia Evening Journal; we read the speeches of Peace factionists and the resolutions of their meetings, and while they have no word of commendation or encouragement for those who are engaged in fighting the battles of this war for the preservation of the Union, we find that they are equally and most significantly silent in condemnation and execuation of the rebellion and of those who are endeavoring to overthrow the government. When such men propose an armistice, we can see but little difference between them and rebels in arms; the former would destroy the conntry by cunning strategy, and the latter by open assault. The patriotic Democracy, to which we turn with hope and encouragement in these terrible trials, is firmly in favor of sustaining the government in all these measures which it deems Indianensably necessary to seenre a peace by putting down the rebellion, and the more steadily and resolutely it adheres to this policy, the more exlended will be the scope of its usefulnesss, and the more brilliaut the successes which it must achieve before the

RAIDON MAYSVILLE, KY .- On Sunday evening last, about two hundred and fifty rebels made a dash into Maysville, Ky., and captured This general system of thieving, highway rob- saving that they did not wish to disturb prihome friends of the ruffians, and is invited for their object was to capture and destroy all the sake of despoiling the Union men. The Government property they could not convenentrages of interfering with the sessions of liently take away with them. They took comcourts, mntilating records, and destroying plete possession of the town, and had a grand time generally, drinking, dancing, and carousing the whole night long. The citizens of the way at the time of this raid, thought they would leave without doing any quiries after him, and would doubtless property; but in the morning before depart ing, the cloven-foot made its hideous appear ance. They robbed the stores and shops promiscuously, and took clothing, shoes, and whatever else they wanted, without money and without price, and then departed in the direction of Big Sandy, after having a good time with their friends and sympathizers to it is a curse which will return to plague the the armovance and discounfort of all good and loyal citizens of the place. We could not learn from any reliable source what amount of damage had been done, only that a raid had taken place, and the facts above stated.

The silver coin which disappeared so mysteriously and rapidly from among us as soon as the brokers made it an article of truffic has not been hoarded to the extent which many persons suppose. It has gone to the British provinces at the North, which are completely flooded with our American silver coin. t has become a perfect nuisance to the banks, is it displaced the circulation of their small notes, and therefore for self-protection they have refused to receive it and placed it at a discount of eight or ten per cent as compare I with paper. The people had to submit to this depreciation in their dealings with the banks, and therefore they finally determined not to receive the silver except at a discount. This unsettled all values, and both gold and notes disappeared from the channels of currency to such an extent that public meetings at Quebec have petitioned the Canadian Parliament to impose a daty of five per cent upon all silver, mported, while on the other hand it is urged that American silver should be made, by an order in council, a legal tender for a limited amount at its real value.

The liberty of speech does not involve the liberty to preach treason. Nevertheless beyond the theatre of war the right to prohibit the preaching of treason does not involve the right to do so by the summary process of military authority. "If Demetrius, and the craftsmen which are with him, have a matter against any man, THE LAW IS OPEN, and there are deputies; let them implead one another." The immortal words of the town-clerk of Ephesus are as applicable to the party in power here and now as they were to the mob of silversmiths in "the light of Asia" eighteen

The Memphis Appeal Is the greatest ripatetic newspaper of all time; it is now called the Memphis-Grenada-Jackson-Eaterprize Appeal, and since its last remove it is as jubilant as possible. It thinks that with fhe passage of the Confederate tax bill, and the nding of notes by the currency act, sunshine will once more appear, and the financial affairs of the South be in a refreshingly flourishishing condition. We are utterly unable to understand

why it is, that, while our armies are in want of reinforcements, large bodies of troops are retained in the loyal States, where, so far as the country knows they have nothing to do. Is there in this some great strategy too profound for public comprehension? Some "loyal" Indians attacked twen-

ty-five rebel gnerilias near the Osage River, isure. That may be war, but it is horrible barbarity, also, and a disgrace to the side that encourages it. Ah, revels, is not that a thorn of the tree you planted?

The Vicksburg rebels got a fine Dahlgren gun from the wreck of the steamer Cincinnati. We presume that Grant will take it with the rest of the hardware in that city. ...

FOT The days and nights are getting very ot down at Vicksburg, but our brave fellows recally of their deeds on our side of the line, are confident that they can weather the

The Philadelphia Evening Journal The Filzan or rown Guernias.- We have give currency to a rumor, which it does not | information that the scoundrels who effected consider improbable, to the effect that our the rail upon Elizabethtown on Saturday Government will propose an armistice to the set to were in a body for several days previously. rebelt, and that this proposition may be made. As they passed through Grayson wout, they robbed the post-office at Litchfield, and stole temporary bases its belief in this will report herses. The rebel sympathizers in that county the fact that Mason lately made a trip from | and Hardin gave them all the aid a their power, and knew they were coming two days Commissioner, Slidell, and to the renewed | before they arrived. They ben'ally mand and pints from European sources that unle , an Mr Dibin, one of the best citizens of Grayarmitice is agreed upon foreign interven- son, for no other crime than being a Union man. Mr. Dirbin and a Mr. Rucker livel about two miles apart, and had always been Evening Journal tend to warp its julgment, friendly as neighbors, though Lucker is a rebel. Dirbin was at linckers hope the day

before the gnerillas made their appearance, place the next day, as he had some part. alar that Banks has already failed at Port Hudson | Insiness with him. Rucker assented, but, at the appointed time, instead of going himself. he sent some of the guerillas, who took Mr. Dirbin, tied him to a tree, shot three balls into his body, and left him for dead. If is family missing him, and hearing the report of guas, gave the alarm. The Home Guards happened to come along that day, and made search and found him, with life enough left him to tell how he had been treated. The Home Guards sees and exultingly announces that the acts and some Indiana cavalry arrested Rucker of the Administration have provoked "a fire and also a rebel officer who belonged to the gener and was concealed in his house. The who shot Mr. Dirbin were Duncan, Gray, and sections and prophecies as illustrations of the Cunican or Conningham, three young men whose parents live at Elizabethtown. Mr. Dirtin left a widow and several children party will atterly repudiate them. The New | Rucker owns a fine farm and is reported to be well off. The mails and all the post-offices between Grayson and Elizabethtown were robbed of their contents, stores broken open, and every thing taken that was wanted. We hope a terrible example will be made of the two wretches who have been captured. Eas Jeff. Davis has revoked and annulled

the exequatur of George Moore, the British Consul for Richmond, who, he says, "was doly recognized by the exequatur issued by a former government, which was at the time of the issue the dnly anthorized agent for that purpose of the State of Virginia." It seems that the official recently acted as Consul for some other place ontof the Old Dominion, and was therenpon requested by the rebel Secrefary of State to exhibit his commission to the Confederacy, but Mr. Moore paid no attention to this request, and without acceding to it entered into correspondence as British Consul with the Confederate War Department, thus lisregarding the authority of the rebal government. Therefore Jeff fulminates his letters patent revoking all privileges granted by the former "agent of the State of Virginia," and Mr. Moore has the privilege of moving to some place where he can get sufficient to eat and

The rebel privateers are becoming more and more destructive. If neither the United Slates Government nor private enterprise can check their depredations, our commerce had better be withdrawn from the ocean.

The poor rebels, alas, little 'dreamed hat the "rights" they clamored for so fiercely were the right to starve, to go naked, and to lose their niggers.

The rebels have but one mill in Vicksourg to grind corn for their entire army. But robably one is quite enough to grind all the corn they've got there.

167 If John Morgan shall canvass this State again, he will probably be elected to the pen-

The Richmond Whig says of that city that "its bottom has fallen out." Can't Humphrey Marshall lend it a part of his?

their fronce. Well, we have always heard that a fire eater would fight for nothing. The rebels can stand dying of hanger

[Cyrrespondence of the Louisville Journal.]
FROM THE 16TH KENTUCKY INPANTRY.

FROM THE 16TH KENTUCKY INFANCEY.

IN CAMP, NEAR COLUMBIA, KY., J.

June 11, 1863.

Our regiment arrived at this place on Saturday last, having marched from Lebanon by the way of Glasgow, where, after a halt of a few days, in connection with the 30th indiana, we came on a forced march, over ragged rocks and a very rough road, to this point. Two brigades of infantry, which had been in camp here, were ordered away, and had left some forty-eight hours previous to but arrival. Of this fact, doubtless, the rebs were daly apprised by some of their ever-vigilant, watchful friends, who best serve the ends of treason fol friends, who best serve the ends of treason and rebellion by tarrying at home, enjoying the protection of the State and Federal Govway. They have presumed long enough on the leniency of our Government and the for-bearance of their neighbors, whom they have, on occasions of rebel raids, made to suffer out-

rage and insult.

Wheneverrebels visit this place the stanachest and best Union men have to flee for safety, whilst those who, by their sympathy, have encouraged these invasions, seem to feel and act as it they were perfectly safe, when living literally almost in a camp of Union soldiers. Gen. Burnside's "order No. 33," if brought o bear upon some of the denizens of this since, would have a most purifying effect in elleving the community of some whose political manners and morals might be improved if they were sent to "their own place," and made to "dwell among their own people." Curder No. 38 is a very fine remedy in all cases of disloyatty if only administered speedly and in large doses, as often as the patients

For a few days past the rebels have been more daring than usual, and have been spread-ing themselves in bands in all directions in and fourten others have been cared for as prisoners of war in the camp of the 9th Kenucky cavalry, from which they will be duly forwarded to Louisville in a short time.

Colonel Jacob, of the 9th Kentneky caval-

Colonel Jacob, of the 9th Kentacky cavalry and commandant of this post, returned
yesterday, after an absence of a few days on
business, and is prepared to engage with his
whole soul and mind in every good work his
country's service requires at his hands. He
is esteemed a model inflitary officer, as well as
the urbane, finished grentleman: Colonel
Jacob will honor any position, either in military or civil life, with which his State or
country may honor him. Among those whose country may honor him. Among those who know him best, he is esteemed as an almost peerless man. He renders service to his coun-

We received last week the prinful intelligence of the death of our late Colonel, J. W. Craddock, who had been our commandant something more than a year. The officers of the regiment, at the call of Lieut. Col. J. W. Gall, ou receiving this sad intelligence, as-sembled and passed resolutions expressive of their sorrow for the loss the regiment had sustained in the death of their Colonel, and their appreciation of him growing out of the relation he had sustained to them, and took every appropriate step to honor his memory.
Our regimental colors are draped in monraing, and both officers and privates are wear-

ing, and both officers and privates are wearlng on the left arm the appropriate badge of
mourning in honor of his memory.

We have information, which is reliable, that
our Lieut. Col. J. W. Gaultis to be the successor of our late Celonel. This is as it should be
and is in accordance with the manimously
expressed desire of the officers of the regiment. He ments the position because of his
past services, as well as for his ability to discharge the duties of the office. He is a tried
man, who has been identified with the regicharge the united of the other. He is a tree man, who has been identified with the ragiment from the beginning, having raised and brought into the camp the first company which was the nucleus of the perfect regiment. He has been identified with the men in suffering has been identified with the men in shreting and triumph, and is in sympathy and interest identical with them. As a commanding officer he will promptly go where duty calls, and his aren will cheerfully follow where he may lead.

Mrj.T. E. Burns, who caree into camp as First. thentenat, was subsequently promoted to the office of Mejor, will be the successor of Odd. Gank to the Lient, Coloneley, and Capt. J. S. White will be promoted to the Mejority. These promotions will be approved and substituted by promotions will be approved an authorized by a unanimity selfour equalised and over beginnent will be trained under such field officers to make a pood veport of them sives when avairable shall be called into active field saviors.

[They shall be called into active field saviors.]

R LOLUTIONS Acopted by the Democratic State Convention ut Country, (1). the 1 h o In PRHAM DE.

The Lemcor is party has ever been, and et is, a law-bd of g perty. It aks not in a listing the constitution and the lat he rights under the Constitution and the countenance to violation of either. It has a right to all the grammitees of public and private liber p, and of property, contain him our fundamental laws, and it will surrender and one of them. It has the right to discuss public measures, and will discuss them. It has the right to discuss public measures, and will discuss them. It has the right to proper and aircoate that pointy which it deams test for the nation, and it will exercise that right. It has a right to have its exercise that right. It has a right to have its exercise that right. It has a right to have its exercise that right. It has a right to have its right. It has a line of the majority; if it be the morprity itself, it times yields obedience to all lawral rule of the ma-ority; if it be the mority itself, it ima-hat its lawral will be respected. Whether in a mighty or minority, it obeys all laws that are in force. Those that it distikes it seeks to overthrow, not by violence, but by a legiti-mate rereal. Those that it proposes, it seeks to carry, not by force, but by legal enactment. And what it does in all these respects, it de-mands, and has a right to demand, that all others half do. They owe the same obedience to the Constitution and the laws that Demo-crats owe. They have the same interest to minian free government, to protect liberty. crais owe. They have the same interest to maintain free government, to protect liberty, to be secure in their houses, persons, and property, that Democrata have. It is neither their interest nor ours that despotism or anarchy should prevail; and if they wish to avert both, lat them see to it in time that they give no occasion for either. We will do our duty; let them remember to do theirs.

In view of the circumstances that have brought us tog ther, we herefly resolve:

Expolitions.

I. That the will of the people is the foundation of all free government. That so give effects this will, free thought, free speech, and a free press are absolutely indispensions. Without free discussion there is no certainty of sound integers, without and sound judgment; without sound judgmen there can be no wise government.

2. That it is an inherent and constitutional ight of the reople to discuss all measures of heir government, and to approve or disaptrove, as to their best judgment seems right. That they have a right to propose and advosate that policy which in their judgment is best, and to argue and vote against whatever

icy seems to them to violate the constitution, to impair their liberties, or be detrimental to their weakers.

3. That these and all other rights, guaranteed to them by their constitutions, are their rights in time of war as well as in time of peace, and of far more value and necessity in war than in peace. For in peace liberty, security, and prosperity are seldom endangered; in war they are ever in peril.

4. That we now say to all whom it may concern, not by way of threat, but calmly and firmly, that we will not surrender these rights nor submit to their forcible violation. We will obey the laws on selves, and all others must obey them.

5. That there is a manifest difference be-

crs must obey them.

5. That there is a munifest difference between the Administration of the Government and the Government itself. The Government consists of the civil and political institutions created by the Constitution, and to it the people owe allegiance. The Administration are but the agents of the people, subject to their approval or condemnation, according to the merit or demerit of their acts.

6. That in the exercise of the right to dif-

merit or demerit of their acts.

6. That in the exercise of the right to differ with the Federal Executive, we entar our solemn protest against the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated the first day of Jannary, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, by which he assumes to emancipate slaves in certain States, holding the same to be unwise, unconstitutional, and void.

and void.

7. That we declare our determined opposi-7. That we declare our determined opposition to a system of emancipation by the Stars,
upon compensation to be made out of the
Treasury of the United States, as burdensome
upon the people, unjust in its very nature, and
wholly without warrant of the Constitution.

8. That we declare that the power which
has recently been assumed by the President
of the United States, whereby, under guise of
military necessity, he has proclaimed and extended—or asserts the right to proclaim or extended—marfial law over States where war does
not exist, and has suspended the writ of ha-

end—martial law over states where war does tot exist, and has suspended the writ of haeas corpus, is nawarranted by the Constitution, and its tendency is to subordinate civil o military authority, and to subvert our system of free government. o mintary and the feet of free government.

9. That we deem it proper further to declare. that we, together with the truly loyal people of the State, will hall with pleasure and de-light any manifestations of a desire on the part of the sceeded States to return to their al-

guarantees and rights.

10. That the soldiers composing our armies merit the warmest thanks of the nutlon. Their country called and nobly did they respond. Living, they shall know a nation's gratifulas; wounded, a nation's care; and dying, they wonlded, a nation's care; and dying, they shall live in our memories, and monuments shall be raised to teach potently to honor the patriots and heroes who offered their lives at

petriots and heroes who offered their lives at their country's allar. Their widows and or-phans shall be adopted by the nation, to be watched over and cared for as objects truly worthy a nation's guardianship.

11. That Ohio will adhere to the Countin-tion and the Union as the best, it may be the last, hope of popular freedom, and for all wrongs which may have been committed or evi's which may exist, will seek refrees, under the Constitution and within the Union by the the Constitution and within the Union, by the peaceful but powerful agency of the suffrages of a free people.

12. That we hall with pleasure and hope

the manifestations of conservative sentiment among the people of the Northern States in their elections, and regard the same as the carnest of a good purpose non their part to co-operate with all other layal citizens in givg security to the rights of every section, and aintaining the Union and the Constitution Republic.
13. That whenever it becomes practicable

to obtain a Convention of all or three fourths of the States, such body should be convened for the purpose of proposing such amendments to the Federal Constitution as exparience has proved to be necessary to maintain that instrument in the spirit and meaning intended by its founders, and to provide against future conventions and was

tonvulsions and wars.

14. That we will carnestly support every constitutional measure tending to preserve the union of the States. No mea have a greater interest in its preservation than we have a greater interest in its preservation than we have none desire it more; there are none who will make greater sacrifices or endure more than we will to accomplish that end. We are, as we ever have been, the devoted friends of the Constition and the Union, and we have no sym-

intion and the Union, and we have no sympathy with the enemies of either.

15. That the arrest, imprisonment, pretended trial, and actual basishment of Olement L. Vallandighem, a citizen of the State of Ohio, not belonging to the land or naval forces of the United States, nor to the militia in extual service, by alteged military authority, for no other pretended crime than that of intering words of legitimate criticism many the conother pretended crime than that of ntering words of legitimate criticism upon the conduct of the Administration in power, and of appealing to the ballot-box for a change of policy—(said arrest and military trial taking place where the courts of law are open and anobatracted, and for no act done within the sphere of active military operations in carrying on the war)—we regard as a palpable violation of the following provisions of the Constitution of the United States:

1. "Congress shall make no law "

L. "Congress shall make no law o a shringing the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people peacewhy to assemble, and to petition the Government for a reduces of organization. assemble, and to period the Government for a redress of grievances.

2. "The right of the people to be seen in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable coarches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cases, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

3. "No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime.

for a expital or otherwise is a man or rime, unless in a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in eases arising in the land or navel forces, or in the militim when in actual service in time of war or public

danger.

4. "In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public triel by an impartial pary of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously accertained by law."

And we furthermore denounce said arrest, trial, and banishment as a direct insult offered to the covereignty of the people of Onice, by whose examic law it is declared that "no person shall be transported out of the State for any offence committed within the same."

10. That Olement L. Vallandigham was at the time of hisarrest a prominent candidate for nomination by the Democratic party of Ohio for the office of Governor of the State; that the Democratic party was fully competitions. that the Democratic party was fully competent to dedice whether he was a fit men for that nomination, and that the attempt to deprive them of that right by his arrest and arishment was an unmerited imputation

upth their inbelligence and loyalty, as well as a violation of the Constitution.

17. That we respectfully, but most carnestly, realingent the Pres. jens of the United States.

home in this; and that a committee of one is h Cog amount little is the Sate, to be enerted by the president into this convention, is hereby appoint I be present this application to the President.

dignom, and the President of this convention is breby directed to communicat a copy of this recontion to Governor Seymour.

19. That the establishment of a military gov rument over the loyal States, where war does not exist, to supersede the civil aut orities and supersest to freedom of aposch and of the press, and to interfere with the elective fram hise, is not only subversive of the Constitution and the sivereignty of the States, but the actual interfere work of the States,

ernor of the State to protect her citizens in the engineer and exercise of all ther conartinised rich; and we have behalf with
deep humble no and regret, not only the
faithre of David Tod, Governor of Onio, to
perturn that duty, but, what is still worse, his
entire participations in the violation of those
rights

21. That we denounce as traitors to the country the Abolition Jacobias who are seek-ing to bring about civil war in the loyal States, with the view of tuning, if possible, the bayoness of the army against the breasts of the fathers, prothers, and triends of the so tary surveil ance and dominion.

22. That we denounce, as libellers of the Democratic party and enemies of their coun-

try, the men who are engaged in representing the Democratic party as wanting in sympathy with our soldiers la the field. It is a base Democrate, who have hundreds of thousands of historis and sons in the army, do not sympathize with them—and it is an outrage upon the Democratic party, that as a w 23 stood by the country, to assert that it is not the friend of its gallant d fonders.

23. That the conduct of Brigadier General Mason, the Military C mmandant at Coumbus, and of the officer command me the Provost Guard, in preventing all appearance of military restraint upon the proceedings of this Convention show that they have a just appreciation of the Constitution of their country and the rights of the people; and that they and the rights of the people; and that they

therities upon the occasion of the late Demo-cratic meeting at Indianapolys. And we take pleasure in expressing our confidence in Gen. Mason and the officers and soldiers under his command.

The Convention then adjourned, with three cheers for the nominees, three for the Constitution, and three for the Union. WM. MEDILL, President.

AMOS LATMAN, Secretary. Three great grandsons of the old revotionary patriot, Robert Treat Paine, have volunteered for the defence of the government and the Union in the present war. Col. Paine was a lawyer in Boston. Summer Paine left the Sophomore class at Harvard, just befere the battle of Chancellorsville, entered the army as a Second Lieutenant in the 20th Magsachusetts regiment, was in the fight, and upon the Captain and First Lieutenant being wounded, took the command. Another brother (older than Sumner), Wm. O. Paine, graduated at West Point with high honors, acted as Aid in the early campaign of the Southwest, was taken sick, and was ordered to Portland to superintend the erection of fortifications, and is now at Portsmonth upon a similar business. His rank is a Cantain of Eagineers.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]
PROM BEFORE VICKSBURG.

June 3, 1863.]
The enemy having put some 64 s in position in our front yesterday, we thought it would be a fine thing to try their range to day, so boom! chire-rest reserves per west a shell Jnne 3, 1363. oftily over our promisonous heads. Next came a solid conical shot, anging white-ze zeen done-chuck! Full three mites this trave, led and anchored in—our cattle yard, but did no done chnck? Full three mites this travelled, and anchored in—our eattle yard, but did no damage. Another shell burst over some of our troops but thin to harm more than to frighten them—they having just arrived, and never had been shelled before. The next sa-By this time our war-dogs commenced barking. The first was a 19-pound Parrott, called our Fyst. The second a 20-pound Parrott, called our Pointer and Setter. The third class—our our Pointer and Setter. The third class—one 30 pounders—the Lions, whose rear is terrific and whose effect is terrific. One of them first title dashell, and had such good suce a that the officer in charge thought it would be a fine thing to try the efficacy of a solid shot on one of the enemy a 64s. The Lion swallowed the close—the raedicine soon worked (worse than Lobe Ea)—then fiash—chit—chit—hi—it—it—t—t—crash! and up goes Mr. Reb 64 end over end, and it troubled as no meter that day over end, and it troubled us no more that day.

Cannousding soon ceased, but the eternal din of masketry kept no its warring pop—pop—pop—all along our lines. It may be good policy to shoot musket-balls at 12 foot walls. but I can't see it! If a rebel's head sticks up diers do on pumpkin vince-therefore a little moderation and a long pull at this born of the dilemma I think would accrue to our advan-

June 4.-More news from deserters. My own faith in their sayings would not remove mountains. Still, this is their report, viz: "The Jeff Davis army is now on one faith ra-"The Jeff Davis army is now on one faith ra-tions? Their army is said to be on the vergo of general muliny. Their troops can with difficulty be governed at all." You have it as I got it. The siege is approaching a crusi-very fast. Perhaps the destines of genera-tions binge on this one success. Perhaps the so-called mushroom Confederacy will soon be growning in account at the evening of her

so-called mushroom Confederacy will soon be groaning in ageny at the severing of her body, corpored and politic. Shouldn't wonder, providing that the great Mississippi river is opened up to Northern commerce.

The patient, loyal people of the Northwest can rely upon this being done, but the day and the hour of its consummation no man knoweth. There may be forecommers of a yet undefined shadow, moving onward, onward, in a certain direction, but the great moving cause that creates this shadow may not yet be seen nor understood. Intuition, one of naturely commerce, often directs the magnetic maint in nor understood. Intuition, one of nature's companes, often directs the magnetic point to the goal of our hopes, and yet faith may remain unsubstantiated. But, upon general principles of a great wrong to be ultimately righted by Jehovoh's all-powerful hand, the substantiating of His great moral prepepts, the firm base of a religious monument long since established, the completing of this immortal structure, He will assuredly not be thwarted in. His promises have gone forth, and the puny arm of rebellious man will fall withered at his Side. "Revolutions go forward, never backward!" The wrong will be righted; contentions must soon coase.

Our forces are busily engaged day and night in forth'ying Haines's Buil-front and rear. No definite word from Joe Johnston and his army of consolidated squals bus reached me within the last three days. He is supposed to be at Jackson—gathering in the last tribes of Jeff. Let him remember the story of the Philistines. And yet —! Who knows but what Lee, of the Potomac, Rappahanbut what Lee, of the Potomac, Rappeahannock, &c., may be making deaperate efforts to be here at the death? If Victoburg is worth more than Richmond, will they not ben I every energy and strain every nerve to save it—while in doing so Crant's army might be creshed? There are so few such judes extant one must speculate a little or—collapse?

June 5th, D. A. M.—Every day and night but increases our vigilance. Twice have the eremy been seen with guas and knapsacks on, as though they contemplated cutting through the cordon we have deawn around them! How can they but struggle and gasp for room, when tighter and nearer our lines are drawn every day? Added to this, can they escape all the missiles which we are daily hurling at the bot-bed of treason? We know that they suffer—we know that they writhe in the toils, for justice, slow but sure, is overtaking them? Shall we have mercy on those who will not have mercy on us nor themselves either? We are now more sanguine at this momen; than ever of success at this point.

We have received teinforcements, we have strengthened our position, and nothing but an everwhelming three thrown upon cur rear and flank, or an egregious bunder, can take the victory from us.

but an everwhalming torse throws upon our rear and flash, or an egregious thunder, can take the victory from us. Many auxious hearts in the North are waiting with hope deterred for the thrilling news of a Federal victory at Vicksburg. They are our own flesh and blood, and the sympathies of kindred grow stronger and clearer in this desperate struggle. Fond hopes were, but a few days since, crushed at our defeat on the R ppahanneck. Their hearts were again, securged by the false report of the fall of Vicksburg—woodenly corrected; and still hope rises again and elings with renewed feworth for account of the land of the control of the land of the lan ther would I plunge in despair foud bearts which have been repeated y probed by dis-app intment, when I thought I could peutitude one favorable item to cheer them.

thereforemov, reiterate-at present-all's well and we are sankting of success and No.

The desperate efforts of the rebels to transfer the war from Virginia to the loyal States of Maryland and Pennsylvania are like the dying florries of the whale, and will be roductive of the most beneficial effects in coneutrating the entire Union strength of the North and causing it to forget party feuds and artisan ambitions. Gov. Seymonr, of New York, representing the Democracy, is getting the militia of his State iu readiness for the succor of Pennsylvania, and several regiments have already been sent forward, while the Legislature of Rhode Island, which is Republican, has been convened in extra session to consult for the general safety. Party will be forgotten, when war has "pealed her loud dram and twanged her trumpet horu," and every freeman, animated with the spirit of pa triotism, will rush to the imperilled standard of his country. "The Union must be pre-

Now that our Board of Trade is organized and prepared for work, there are several subjects of vital importance to the interests of Louisville, and of course to the entire State which will demand immediate attention. The absence of any authorized public association to represent the wants and disabilities under which we have labored, to the public authorities, has cansed much inconvenience and posi tive detriment. A recent order has been published, for instance, alloting the sales of Go ernment cotton to the cities of St. Louis and Cincinnati, without giving Louisville the elightest recognition. If the statistics of the business of our city could be collected, facts would show beyond controversy that Louisville in the year 1861-2 had a larger capital em ployed in the cotton trade, and bought and old more of the staple than either St. Louis or Cincinnati. We have heretofore had a great interest in this branch of trade; cotton has a a'l times found a ready market here, and large shipments have always been made. Under these circumstances, we think Louisville has a right to ask from the Secretary of the Treasury a more equal distribution of the alletments for the sale of cotton; we do not want anything but au equal division, one out of three of the sales. There can be no doubt that when the proper representations are made to Secretary Chase, he will promptly correct what has been evidently an oversight, or perhaps the Boards of Trade of St. Louis and Cincinnati have been vigilant to secure advantages for their respective cities, while Louisville has been criminally supiue. It is not too late to obtain a remedy, for we have always found the Government ready to listen to our grievances and to remedy them, whenever the public safety would permit any relaxation from the strict orders which have come so imperatively necessary. The restrictions which have been thrown

over the commerce of our city, and borne by our business men for two years with such won derful patience, seem at first consideration to have been invidiously imposed. But investigation will show that this is not so, for all orders from the Treasury Department have been general, and the same restrictions of which we complain have been laid elsewhere, but have not been enforced. Kentucky has not merely been loyal to the government, but she has submitted to the strict enforcement of the laws, while her less punctilious rivals have violated the spirit and letter of the trade regulations and rushed goods to markets over our heads, without any regard to the public safety or the advantages which the rebellion might obtain from this indiscriminate traffic, and the relaxation of all the important rules which were intended to protect the loyal States in their general business. On this point, as on that of the cotton sales, there can be no doubt that proper representations to the Treasury Department will bring a speedy correction.

Another grievauce of which we might complain bitterly, were it not that we have made no efficient effort against its continuance, is the virtual surrender of all the business on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. to rival trade, and the entire exclusion of all facilities for freight from our city. The vital juterests of every mercantile, manufacturing, and mechantcal firm have suffered immense detriment from the want of railroad transportation to accommodate our local trade. Adams Express has its "Army Freight Train," by which in some cases goods may be sent to Nashville or Murfreesboro: but this does not answer the general want. It is almost impossible to get transportation for a hundred weight of freight to Bowling Green, and none can possibly be obtained for places ou the right or left of that railroad, to the construction of which Lonisville capital so materially contributed, and to complete which our city imposed taxes upon its own property and that of its citizens. this point, as in the case of the cotton sales and the restrictions on general trade, there can be no question, it appears to us, that full and free consultation with the Treasury Department and the military authorities will result in the removal of all obstacles and the granting of the necessary permission to ship goods essential to the wants of the interior to such an extent at least as will serve to keen alive something like our old trade.

There are other matters which will engage the attention of the Board of Trade, and our people may now feel confident that they will have an active, vigilant, and influential custodian of their business interests. To render its exertions effective, there must be entire unity among all classes of business, and a spirit of anquestioued loyalty must be evinced, so that we can repel all efforts to stigmatize our city as sympathizing with rebellion. We do not deny that we have a lukewarm, if not a positively disloyal element among us, but it must be remembered that Cinciunati has developed the existence of the same element ln its midst, and that the oath of allegiance has been swallowed there with ngly grimaces, while in the Louisville Board of Trade an affirmation of loyalty is made a prerequisite to membership. We have already noticed the cheering fact that one hundred and ten firms were admitted to membership on Tnesday night, and these firms represent at least two hundred individuals, while another large accession is auticipated at the next meeting "The work goes bravely on." Our people have put their shoulders to the wheel in earnest, and therefore their appeals to the military or treasury Hercules cannot and will not be disregarded.

We have elsewhere referred to the marked slight offered to our city in the distribution of the sales of cotton by the Government. The efforts between the rival interests of Cincinnati and St. Louis to obtain the lion's share are shown by a letter from Memphis to the St. Louis Democrat, dated the 12th instant. It says two Cincinnati men have been doing all in their power to move all the Govcomment cotton to their city for sale, but that the low stage of the river renders it difficult to charter boats for the purpose. It is rotting on the Memphis levee for want of transportation to Cincinnati while St. Louis boats of the largest tonuage go away empty. We have good authority for saying that four hundred bales were exposed to all the heavy rains which fell last week, and were of course greatly damaged. It is very evident that great injustice and marked favoritism have been practised in the allotment of this cotton, but we hope soon to be able to record that the wrong has been righted, and that the distribution will be regulated bereafter by the enterrorise of the cities in the great valley which are most directly interested in obtaining a full supply of the important staple.

Most men would be ashamed not to know a great deal more than they knew years ago, and yet, with a strange inconsistency, they are ambitious of being thought not to have changed or modified any opinion they

A good many years ago we thought that one General Jackson was too many. Now we should like to have a comple-one to dminister the Government, and the other to mand our armies in the field.

A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT MILITARY ARRESTS, HABEAS CORPUS &.

Among the meetings first held to give ex-6th of May last, the resolutions of which the 22d of that month. The last of these resolutions requested the president, vice-president, and secretaries of the meeting to transmit a copy of its resolutions to the Presideu of the United States, with the assurance o the meeting of "their hearty and earnest de-sire to support the Government in every con-stitutional and lawful measure to suppress the existing rebellion." The gentlemen above designated have performed the duty assigned m by addressing to the President the fol-

ALBANY, MAY 19, 1863. To his Excellency the President of the United

The undersigned, officers of a public eld at the city of Albany on the 16th our Excellency a copy of the resolu-dopted at the said meeting, and respect equest your earnest consideration of t They deem it proper on their personal respon-sibility to state that the meeting was one of the most respectable as to numbers and char-acter, and one of the most earnest in the sup-port of the Union, ever held in this city.

rs, with great regard, REASTUS CORNING, President. REASTUS CORNING, President.
ELI PERRY, Vice President.
PETER GANSEVOORT, Vice President.
PETER MONTEATH, Vice President.
SAMUEL W. GIBBS, Vice President. JOHN NIBLACK, Vice President.
H. W. McClerlan, Vice President.
LEMURIC W. ROGERS, Vice President
WILLIAM SEYMOUR, Vice President
JERRHAM ORDERN, Vice President. WM. S. PADDOCK, Vice President. J. B. Sanders, Vice President. EDWARD MULCAHY, Vice President. D. V. N. RADCLIFFE, Vice President. WILLIAM A. RICE, Secretary EDWARD NEWCOMB, Secretary.
R. W. PECKHAM, Jr., Secretary.
M. A. NOLAN, Secretary.
JOHN R. NESSEL, Secretary.
C. W. WEZES, Secretary.

REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT. EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, June 12, 1863. Hon. Erastus Corning and others:

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of May 19, enclosing the resolutions of a public meeting held in Albauy, New York, on the 16th of the same month, was received several days ago.
The resolutions, as I understand them, are resolvable into two propositions—first, the expression of a purpose to sustain the came of the Union to recurre peace the sustain the came of the Union, to secure peace through victory, and to support the Administration in every constitutional and lawful measure to suppress the rebelliou; and, secondly, a declaration of censure upon the Administration for supposed of military arrests. And from the two propositions a third is deduced, which is, that the gentlemen composing the meeting are resolved on doing their part to maintain our common on doing their part to maintain our common Government and country, despite the folly or wickedness, as they may conceive, of any Administration. This position is eminently patriotic, and as such I thank the meeting, and congratulate the nation for it. My own purpose is the same; so that the meeting and myself have a common object, and can have no difference, except in the choice of means or measures for effecting that object.

measures for effecting that object.

And here I ought to close this paper, and would close it, if there were no apprehension that more injurious cousequences than any merely personal to myself might follow the censures systematically cast upon me for doing what, in my view of duty, I could not forbear. The resolutions promise to support me in every constitutional and lawful measure to suppress the rebellion; and I have not knowingly emsed, nor shall knowingly employ, any

t the meeting, by their resolutions, assert

and argue that certain military arrests, and proceedings, following them, for which I am nitimately responsible, are unconstitational. I think they are not. The resolutions quote from the Constitution the definition of treason, and also the limiting safeguards and guarantees are the still as the safeguards and guarantees. ntees therein provided for the chizen on the or treason, and on his being held to answer for capital or otherwise infamous crimes, and in criminal prosecutions, his right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury. They s therein provided for the citizen on trial and public trial by au impartial jury. They proceed to resolve "that these safeguards of the rights of the citizen against the pretensions of arbitrary power were intended more especially for his protection in times of civil commotion." And, apparently to demonstrate the proposition, the resolutions proceed, "they were secured substantially to the English peo-ple after years of protracted civil war, and were adopted into our Constitution at the close of the Revolution." Would not the demon-stration have been better if it could have been truly said that these safeguards had been adopted and applied during the civil wars and during our Revolution, instead of after the one and at the close of the other? I, civil war and before civil war, and at all times, "except when, in cases of rebellion and invasion, the public safety may require" their suspension. The resolutions proceed to tell us that their safeguards "have stood the test of seventy-six years of trial, under our republican system, under circumstances which show that while they constitute the foundation of all free government, they are the ele-ments of the enduring stability of the Repub-lic." No one denies that they have so stood the test up to the beginning of the present rebel-lion, if we except a certain occurrence at New Orleans; nor does any one question that they will stand the same test much longer after the rebelliou closea. But these provisions of the Constitution have no application to the case we have in hand, because the arrests complained of were not made for treason—that is, not for the treason defined in the Coustitution, and upon the conviction of which the punishis death; nor yet were they made to hold persons to answer for any capital or otherwise infamous crimes; nor were the pro-ceedings following, in any constitutional or

ceedings following, in any constitutional or legal sense "criminal prosecutions." The arrests were made on totally different grounds, and the proceedings following accorded with the grounds of the arcests.

Let us consider the real case with which we are dealing, and apply to it the parts of the Constitution plainly made for such cases.

Prior to my installation here it had been inculcated that any State had a lawful right to secede from the national Union, and that it would be expedient to exercise the right whenever the devotees of the doctrine should whenever the devotees of the doctrine should fail to elect a President to their own liking. I was elected coutrary to their liking: and, accordingly, so far as it was legally possible, they had taken seven States out of the Union, and seized many of the United States forts, and had fired upon the United States flag, all before I was inaugurated, and, of course, before I had done any official act whatever. The I had done any official act whatever. The rebellion thus begun, soon ran into the present civil war; and, in certain respects, it began on very unequal terms between the parties. The insurgents had been preparing for it more than thirty years, while the government had taken no steps to resist them. The former had carefully considered all the means which could be turned to their account. It nudoubtedly was a well-pondered reliance with them that in their own unrestricted efforts to destroy Union, Constitution, and law, all together, the Government would, in great degree, be re-Ution, Coustitution, and law, all together, the Government would, in great degree, be restrained by the same Constitution and law from arresting their progress. Their sympanicizers pervaded all departments of the Govfrom arresting their progress. Their sympahizers pervaded all departments of the Gorernment and nearly all communities of the
reople. From this material, nuder cover of
"liberty of speech," "liberty of the press,"
and "habeas corpus," they hoped to keep
on foot amongst us a most efficient corps
of spies, informers, suppliers, and aiders and
abetters of their cause in a thousand ways.
They knew that in times such as they
were inaugurating, by the Constitution itself, the habeas corpus might be suspended;
but they also knew they had friends who
would make a question as to who was to
suspend it; meanwhile their spies and others might remain at large to help on
their cause. Or if, as has happened, the Executive should suspend the writ, without ruinous waste of time, instances of arresting inuncent persons might occur, as are always
likely to occur, in such exacts, and the sinsocent persons might occur, as are always likely to occur in such cases; and theu a clamor could be raised in regard to this, which might be, at least, of some service to the iusurgeut cause. It needed no very keen perception to discover this part of the enemy's programme, so soon as by open hostilities their machinery was fairly pnt in motion. Yet, thoroughly imbaed with a revereuce for the guarautied rights of individuals, I was slow to adopt the strong measures which by degrees I have been forced to regard as being within the exceptious of the Coustitution, and as indispeusable to the public safety. likely to occur in such cases: and then a clan as indispensable to the public safety. Nothing is better known to history than that the courts of justice are utterly incompetent to such cases. Civil courts are organized chiefly for trials of individuals, or, at

lost, a few individuals acting in con-

and this in quiet times, and on charges crimes well defined in the law. Even in tim of peace bands of horse-thieves and robbe

frequently grow too numerons and powerful for the ordinary courts of justice. But what comparison in numbers have such bands ever borns to the insurgent sympathizers, even in many of the loyal States? Again, a jury too

frequently has at least one member more ready to haug the panel than to haug the traitor. And yet, again, he who dissuades

much as he who kills a Union soldier in bat-

or. And yet, again, he who dissuade man from volunteering, or induces one ter to desert, weakens the Union cause as

or invasion, the public safety may require it," is the provision which specially applies to our present case. This provision plainly attests the understanding of those who made the tution that ordinary courts of justice adequate to "cases of rebellion"—attests their purpose that, in such cases, men may be held in custody whom the courts, acting on ordinary rules, would discharge. Habeas corpus does not discharge men who are proved be guilty of defined crime; and its suspen-on is allowed by the Constitution on purpose cion is allowed by the Coustitution on purpose that men may be arrested and held who cannot be proved to be guilty of defined crime, "when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it." This is precisely our present case—a case of rebellion, wherein the public safety does require the suspension. Indeed, arrests by process of courts and arrests in cases of rebellion do not proed altogether upon the same basis. The former is directed at the small per centage of ordinary and continuous perpetration of crime, while the latter is directed at sudden and extensive uprisings against the Government, which, at most, will succeed or tail in no great length of time. In the latter case arrests are made not so much for that he been done as for what probably

what has been done, as for what probably would be done. The latter is more for the preventive and less for the vindictive than the tomer. In such cases the purposes of men are much more easily understood than in cases of ordinary crime. The man who stands by and says nothing when the peril of his Go ernment is discussed cannot be misunderstood If not hindered, he is sure to help the enemy; much more he if talks ambiguously—talks for his country with "buts" and "ifs" and "ands." Of how little value the constitutional provisions I have quoted will be rendered, if arrests shall never be made until defined crimes shall have been committed, may be illustrated by a few uotable examples. General John C. Breckinridge, Gen. Robert E. Lee, Gen. Joh. E. Johnston, Gen. John B. Magruder, Gen. Wm. B. Preston, General Simon B. Buckner, and Commodore Franklin Buchanau, now occupying the very highest places in the rebell war service, were all within the power of the Government since the rebellion began, and were nearly as well known to be traitors then as now. Unquestionably if we had seized and held them, the insurgent cause would be much weaker. But no one of them had then committed any crime defined in the law. Every as I have quoted will be rendered, if arrest weaker. But no one of them had their committed any crime defined in the law. Every one of them, if arrested, would have been discharged on habeas corpus were the writ allowed to operate. In view of these and similar cases, I think the time not unlikely to come when I shall be blanned for having made too few arrests rather than too many made.

oo few arrests rather than too many.

By the third resolution the meeting indicate their opinion that military arrests may be conutional in localities where rebelliou actualby exists, but that such arrests are unconstitu-tional in localities where rebellion or insur-rection does not actually exist. They insit that such arrests shall not be made "outside of that such arress sant not be made "outside of the lines of necessary military occupation, and the scenes of insurrection." Inasmuch, how-ever, as the Constitution itself makes no such distinction, I am unable to believe that there is any such constitutional distinction. I con-cede that the class of arrests complained of can e constitutional only when, in cases of rebel-ion or invasion, the public safety may require them; and I insist that in such cases they are constitutional wherever the public safety does require them; as well in places to which they may prevent the rebellion extending, as in those where it may be already prevailing; as well where they may restrain mischlevous in-terference with the raising and supplying of armies to suppress the rebellion, as where the rebellion may actually be; as well where they may restrain the enticing men out of the army

as where they would prevent mutiny in the army; equally constitutional at all places where they will conduce to the public safety, as against the dangers of rebellion or invaion. Take the particular case mentioned by the meeting. It is asserted, in substance, bat Mr. Vallandigham was, by a military ommander, seized and tried "for uo other reason thau words addressed to a public meet-tg in criticism of the course of the Adminisration, and in condemnation of the military orders of the General." Now, if there be no nistake about this; if this assertion is the ruth, and the whole truth; if there was no other reason for the arrest, then I concede that the arrest was wrong. But the arrest, as I un-detend, was made for a very different reason. Mr. Vallandigham avows his hostility to the war on the part of the Union; and his arrest was made because he was laboring, with some effect, to prevent the raising of troops; to en-courage desertion from the army; and to leave rebellion without an adequate military force to suppress it. He was not arrested be-cause he was damaging the political prospects of the Administration, or the personal interests of the commanding General, but becans he was damaging the army, upon the exist-cuce and vigor of which the life of the nation depends. He was warring upon the military, and this gave the military constitutional ju-risdiction to lay hands upon him. If Mr. Vallandigham was not damaging the military power of the country, then his arrest was

I understand the meeting, whose resolutions am considering, to be in favor of suppressing the rebellion by military force—by armies Long experience has shown that armies can not be maintained unless desertion shall b punished by the severe penalty of death. The case requires, and the law and the Constitution sanction, this punishment. Must I shoot a simple-minded soldier boy who deserts, while I must not touch a hair of a willy agitator who induces him to desert? This is uone the less injurious when effected by getting a father, or brother, or friend, into a public meeting, and there working upon his feelings until he is persuaded to write the soldier boy that he is fighting in a bad cause, for a wicked Admin-istration of a contemptible Government, too weak to arrest and punish him if he shall desert. I think that in such a case, to silence the sgitator and save the boy is not only constitu

ade on mistake of fact, which I would be

glad to correct on reasonable satisfactory evi-

enal, but withal a great mercy.

If I be wrong on this question of constituonal power, my error lies in believing that certain proceedings are constitutional when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety requires them, which would not be constitutional when, in absence of rebellion or invasion, the public safety does not require invasion, the public safety does not require them; in other words, that the Constitution is uot, in its application, in all respects the same, in cases of rebellion or invasiou iuvolving the public safety, as it is in times of profound peace and public security. The Constitution itself makes the distinction; and I can no more be persuaded that the Government can constitutionally take no strong measures in time of rebellion, because it can be shown that the same could not be lawfully taken in time of peace, than I can be persuaded that a particular drug is not good medicine for a sick man, because it can be shown to not be good food for a well one. Nor am I able to appreciate the danger apprehended by the meeting that the American people will, by means of military arrests during the rebellion, lose the right of public discussion, the liberty of speech and the press, the law of evideuce, trial by jury, and habeas corpus, throughout the indefinate peaceful future which I trust lies before them, any more than I am able to believe that a man could contract so stone an amentic for them: in other words, that the Constitution is hem, any more than I am able to believe tha

a mau could contract so strong an appetite for emetics during temporary illness as to persist in feeding upon them during the remainder of his healthful life.

In giving the resolutions that caruest consideration which you request of me, I cannot overlook the fact that the meeting speak as "Democrate." Nor can I, with full respect for their known intelligence, and the fairly presumed deliberation with which they prepared their resolutions, be permitted to suppose that this occurred by accident, or in any way other than that they preferred to designate them-selves "Democrats" rather than "American citizens." In this time of national peril would have preferred to meet you upon a level one step higher than any party platform; be-cause I am sure that, from such more elevated position, we could do better battle for the country we all love than we possibly can from hose lower oues where, from the force of nabit, the prejudices of the past, and selfish nopes of the luture, we are sure to expeud nuch of our ingenuity and strength in fluding fault with and aiming blows at each other. But, since you have devied me this, I will yet be thankful, for the country's sake, that not all Democrats have done so. He on whose discretionary judgment Mr. Vallandigham was arrested and tried is a Democrat, having no old party affinity with me; and the judge who rejected the constitutional view expressed in these resolutions, by refusing to dis-charge Mr. Vallandigham on habeas corpus, is a Democrat of letter days than these, having rectived his judicial mantle at the hands of President Jackson. And still more, of all those Democrats who are nobly exposing theil lives and shedding their blood on the hattle field, I have learned that many approve the course taken with Mr. Vallandigham, while I have not heard of a single one condemning it I cannot assert that there are none such. Aud the name of President Jackson recalls an incideut of pertiuent history. After the battle of New Orleans, and while the fact that the treaty of peace had been concluded was well known in the city, but before official knowledge of it had arrived, Gen. Jackson still weighted westfall or military has been something the control of the co maintained martial or military law. Now that it could be said the war was over, the clamor against martial law, which had existed from the first, grew more furious. Among other things a Mr. Louaillier published a denunciatory uewspaper article. Gen. Jackson arrested him. A lawyer by the name of Morel procured the Uuited States Judge (Hall) to order a writ of habeas corpus to relieve Mr. Louaillier. Gen. Jackson arrested both the lawyer and the judge. A Mr. Hollander ventured to say of some part of the matter that "it was a dirty trick." Gen. Jackson arrested him. When the officer undertook to serve the writ of habeas corpus, Gen. Jackson took it from him, and sent him away with a copy. Holding the Judge in custody a few days, the General sent him beyond the limits of his encampment, and set clamor against martial law, which had existed much as he who kills a Union soldier in battle. Yet this dissuasion or inducement may
be so conducted as to be no defined crime of
which any civil court would take cognizance.
Onrs is a case of rebellion—so called by the
resolutions before me—in fact, a clear, flagrant, and gigantic case of rebellion; and the
provision of the Constitution that "the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be
suspended unless when, in case of rebellion youd the limits of his encampment, and set him at liberty, with an order to remain til the ratification of peace should be regularly announced, or until the British should have

left the Southern coast. A day or two more elapsed, the ratification of the treaty of peace was regularly announced, and the Judge and others were fully liberated. A few days more, and the Judge called General Jackson int court and fined him a thousand dollars for having arrested him and the others uamed The General paid the fine, and there the ter rested for nearly thirty years, when gress refunded principal and interest. late Senator Douglas, then in the llouse o Representatives, took a leading part in the dctates, in which the constitutional question was much discussed. I am not prepared to say whom the journals would show to have

lt may be remarked: First, that we had the the permanent right of the people to publi discussion, the liberty of speech and of the press, the trial by jury, the law of evidence, and the babeas corpus suffered no detriment whatever by that conduct of General Jackson, its subsequent approval by the American

And yet let me say, that in my ow cretion, I do not know whether I would have ordered the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham. While I cannot shift the responsibility from myself, I hold that, as a general rule, the com-mander in the field is the better judge of the necessity in any particular case. Of course I must practice a general directory and revisory

power in the matter.

One of the resolutions expresses the opinion of the meeting that arbitrary arrests will have the effect to divide and distract those who should be united in suppressing the rebellion, and I am specially called on to discharge Mr. and I am specially called on to discharge Mr. Vallandigham. I regard this act as at least a fair appeal to me on the expediency of exercising a constitutional power which I think exists. In response to such appeal I have to say it gave me pain when I learned that Mr. Vallandigham had been arrested—that is, I was pained that there should have seemed to be a necessity for arresting him—and that it will afford me great pleasure to discharge him so soon as I can, by any means, believe the so soon as I can, by any means, believe the public safety will not suffer by it. I further say that, as the war progresses, it appears to me that opinion and action, which were in great confusiou at first, take shape and fall in-to more regular channels, so that the necessity for strong dealing with them gradually de-creases. I have every reason to desire that it ald cease altogether, and far from the least is my regard for the opinions and wishes of those who, like the meeting at Albany, de-clare their purpose to sustain the Government in every constitutional and lawful measures to suppress the rebellion. Still I must continue to do so much as may seem to be required by the public safety.

A. LINCOLN. the public safety.

take the oath of loyalty consider it a great hardship. They are much mistaken. There s, in that oath as administered here, nothing which can be justly objected to by any one who has a right to live under the government of the United States. It embraces no obligation which every citizen would not be bound to observe even though taking no oath at all. The form of it is as follows:

I, — of — County of — State of — do solemuly swear that I will hear true allegiance to the United States, and support and sustain the Constitution and Laws made In purcuance thereof as the supreme law of the land, anything in any State Constitution or Laws to the coutrary notwithstanding; and that I will not take up arms against the Uni-ted States, nor give aid and comfort, by word or deed, to the enemies thereof, or to those now in rebellion against the United States; and that I disclaim all fellowship with the so-celled Confederate States and Confederate armies; and that I will faithfully keep and observe this my solemn oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States of America, with a full understanding that death or other punishment by the judgment of a Military Commission will be the penalty for its

Subscribed and sworn to before me this - day Of course no man can reasonably expect to be tolerated as a citizen of the United States

who is nuwilling to recognize an obligation not to take up arms against it or to give aid and comfort by word or deed to its enemies. The expression as to giving aid and comfort is by many misunderstood. The Government itself, in a certain sense, gives comfort to rebels iu prison when it feeds them and shelters them and lodges them. Fathers and mothers and sisters are allowed to give comfort to their paroled rebel sous and brothers by feeding them and ministering to all their personal wants. There is nothing in this inconsistent with the obligations of the oath. Those who take the oath are perfectly at liberty to give personal aid and comfort to the rebel friends fall in their way-to aid and comfort ply take an obligation not to aid and comfort the rehels as rehels-in other words not to assist them in any way to promote the cause of

the rebelliou. And so in regard to "fellowship with the Confederate States and Confederate armies." A man may take the oath and have as much personal fellowship, intercourse, or communion with a rebel or a rebel-sympathizer as he pleases. Such fellowship is a very different thing from fellowship with rebels in their disloyal purposes and efforts. But the oath says nothing about fellowship with rebel individuals at all. It embraces only a disclaimer of all fellowship with "the Confederate States and Confederate armies," and surely no one acknowledging fellowship with them can have a right to expect to be tolerated under a gov-

ernment with which they are at war. The oath is right. Any citizeu, who does not mean to avail himself of the advantages of his position as a citizen to war upon or betray the government he lives under, can take it conscieutiously if he construes it correctly.

RAID ON FLEMINGSBURG AND MAYSYILLE .- A

force of about 250 Kentucky rebels, under Colouel Peter Everett, of Col. Prestou's (late Marshall's) command, entered Flemingsburg Saturday about 11 o'clock, and held it four hours. They stole a large number of horses, aud a considerable amount of other property, but in other respects behaved very well. They were mostly exchanged prisoners, returned by way of City Point on the 2d, and Lynchburg on the 3d just. They immediately rejoined their command, and by forced warches-not sleeping for five nights-reached Flemlngsburg Saturday. On the night previous they put to flight, near Howard's Mills, on Slate Creek, Bath county, the 14th Kentucky, driving it iuto Mount Sterling, where it remained uutil these 250 undisciplined reuegades visited their former friends, and plundered the county of 1,000 horses, leaving none in return. At one time during their stay at Flemingsburg the invaders were greatly alarmed by the report that the 10th Kentucky was coming, but of course soon discovered that it was a false alarm. They paroled the chivalrous Captain Sutherland, of the ram Queen of the West notoriety, while his better half-the secession wldow of Mississippi, of whom our readers have already been told-waved her handkerchief for Jeff Davis and his horse-thieving followers. They then went to Maysville and robbed the citizeus of sixteen thousand dollars in goods and money, and destroyed and took away Government property to the amount of four thousand dollars. They left on the Orangeburg road, on Sunday, in the direction

THE MT STERLING RAID -We have learned a few additional particulars in regard to the late rebel raid wear Mt. Sterling, Ky. The Federal force numbered only seventy men. They were attacked by about three hundred rebels, near a place called Mudlick Spriugs, in Bath county. In the engagement the Fedcrals lost niue killed, three mortally wounded, and twelve prisoners. Major R. T. Williams caue up with reinforcements, but his men soon broke and scattered, and could not again be rallied. They fell back upon Mt. Sterling, and were followed by the rebels to within a few miles of the town. The paroles of the Federal prisoners were all signed by William Cabell Breckinridge, from which it may be inferred that he was in command. In the skirmish in Bath county, Major Williams was wounded in the shoulder, and Lieut. Miller was shot through the body. Both of these officers behaved with great gallantry in the affair.

Mr. S. C. Lynch has in a card avowed himself as the "Acting Supervisor" on behalf of the Government of telegraphic despatches from Washington to the newspaper press The announcement serves to confirm more decidedly our undying opposition to any thing like "Lyuch law,"

ERIDAY, JUNE 19, 1363

We this morning publish from the pen Judge Nicholas a review of President Lincoln's letter in response to the Albany Meeting. The review, which is marked by the learning and ability characteristic of the distinguished author, will be read with deep interest by reflecting patriots. Its confutation of the President's argument is in our opinion thorough and decisive.

RADICALISM IN THE SIXTH DISTRICT .- We oublish in another column a long letter from Mr. M. M. Beuton. The letter contains two prominent ideas, one of which exhibits a certain description of insanity, and the other either the densest ignorance or the silliest and most barefaced duplicity. We will briefly notice them in their order.

The first of these two ideas is that Mr. Bentou himself and not the Union State Convention is authorized to speak for the Uniou party of Kentucky. Of course no words cau add a shade to the perfect absurdity of this idea. Its absurdity is perfectly colossal. The Union State Convention was perhaps the completest representative convention ever held in Kentucky. The convention, thus complete, unanimously adopted a platform. The platform was adopted indeed not only unanimously but enthusiastically. After the adoption of the platform, however, Mr. Bentou, who was present as a delegate, arose and asked permissiou to record his dissent from the platform. The permission was courteously granted, and Mr. Beuton, solitary and aloue in the presence of the convention, stood up and repudiated the platform, which the convention had just adoptted without a dissenting voice and with every mark of enthusiastic approval. The convention then adjourned. Under these circum stances, Mr. Benton now comes forward, and claims that not the Union State Convention but he himself represents the Union party of Kentneky. He modestly reads the Union State Convention out of the Union party! Nay, he most humbly reads the Union party

out of itself!! Possibly Mr. Bentou is sincere in this assumption, but, if he is, it is to be regretted that his inssnity is not of a type sufficiently nild to allow hlm to keep the assumption to himself. He himself would theu be much easier to keep. When Burke, visiting a madhonse, asked an inmate who seemed to be rational why he was there, the lunatic replied: "I said the world was crazy, and the world said I was crazy, and, as the majority was against me I had to submit " If it were altogether rational to compsel a raver, we would recommend the submissiveness of this bedlamite to Mr. Beuton, who unfortunately has the hallucination without the philosophy of his crazy exemplar. Mr. Bentou, notwithstanding the overwhelming odds against him, iusists upon trying to put the world in a madhouse. He outherods Herod. If Burke had met Benton in bedlam instead of the other bedlamite, the great orator most certainly would never have put the question he did. The symptoms in that event would have spokeu for the malady plainly enough. The other prominent idea of Mr. Bcuton's

letter is that Fernando Wood is authorized to speak for the Democracy of the North, which if under the circumstances uot so lusane is just as false as the idea that Mr. Benton himself Is authorized to speak for the Union party of Keutucky. So far as truth Is concerned, the two ideas are of a piece. The Democracy of the North, like the Union party of Ker tucky, has spoken for itself, and has repudiated the doctrines of Fernando Wood and his faction, as the Union party of Kentucky has repudlated the doctrines of Mr. Benton and his faction. In proof of this, we need only point to the resolutions adopted by the Democratic members of the Legislature of Penusylvania, by the Democratic members of the Legislature of New York, by the Democratic State Committee of New York, by the Democratic Mass Meeting of Indiana, and even by the Ohio Democratic State Convention, which under the very fiercest provocation sternly refused to sanction the Peace movement. In further proof of the same truth, we may point to the express and emphatic declarations of The Union party of Kentucky is organsuch Democratic journals as the Boston Post, them as friends and fellow-men. They sim- the Boston Courier, the New York Journal of Commerce, the New York World, the Albany Argus, the Buffalo Courier, the Detroit Free Press, and the Indianapolis Sentinel. In short, the acknowledged organs of the Northern De mocracy, without exception, repudiate the doctrines of the Peace faction. The peace faction is at war with the Northern Democra-

Fernando Wood's Peace Meeting, whose address Mr. Benton with astounding falseness affirms is the embodiment of the principles of the Northern Democracy, was called in defiance of the Democracy of New York as represented by Governor Seymour, was repudiated in advance by all the recognized exponents of the Democracy of the Empire State, and since it was held has been condemned by the recognized expouents of the Northern Democracy everywhere. The measures and doctrines of the address of the Peace Meeting have been rejected universally by the Northern Democracy. This fact is notorious. And yet Mr. Benton parades the address as an anthoritative exposition of the views of the Northern Democracy. Such manipulation can arise from only one of two sources. It can arise only from the densest ignorance or from the silliest and most barefaced duplicity. gladly waive the question as to which of these two sources the manipulation is owing. We in courtesy remit the question to the pub-

Mr. Benton, referring to the resolution of the Union platform which hails "with pleasurable hope the recent manifestations of conservative sentiment among the people of the ou-slaveholding States in their late elections," and regards "the same as an earnest of a good purpose on their part to co-operate with all other loval citizeus-give security to the rights of every section and maintalu the Union and the Co stitution as they were ordained by the founders of the republic," The effort is to hitch the Union party of

Kentucky on to the Democracy of the North.

cal temper. The "effort" is simply to give

This ebullition is characteristic of the radi-

the hand of welcome to those true men of the North who iu standing by the Uniou and the Constitution stand with the Union party of Kentucky. The "effort" is not "to kitch the Union party of Keutucky on to the Democracy of the North," or to hitch the Democracy of the North on to the Union party of Kentucky, but to recognize the cheering fact that the Democracy of the North in common with the Union party of Keutucky is hitched ou to the government. May they together prove a team strong enough and true enough safely to draw the peerless vehicle of constitutional liberty to the goal of victory and of peace! Such is the "effort;" and it is made by the Union party itself, speaking formally and deliberatethrough its State Convention. But the effort of Mr. Benton is to hitch the Union party of Kentucky on to the abolition party of the North; and he makes the effort in defiance of the expressed will of the Union party of Kentucky, and at the hazard of promoting the tri-umph of the rebellion in the State. What he says here is nothing more or less than an impeachment of the Union party as a party. impeaches the Union party for not hitching itself on to the abolition party of the North.
This is the amount of what he says. He does not recriminate upon any particular member or members of the Union party but npon the Union party itself. His recrimination, if offered by a professed enemy of the party, would be at least intelligible; but, coming from a professed friend, it is purely ridiculous. If Mr. Renton must recriminate, we advise him to recriminate with some discrimination. Mr. Benton closes his letter with the follow

ing protestation: I belong to no party, but to my country, and, in the words of the great Clay, I could say: "My country—may she always be right—but, right or wrong, I am for my country." Understanding this famous motto to inculcate simply devotion to one's country in spite

of its faults, we heartily anbecribe to the sen timent; Lut, when we reflect that at the haz ard of promoting the triumph of the rebellion in Kentucky Mr. Benton deliberately rejects the political basis adopted by the Union party of the State and attempts to set up in the place of that basis the odious and factions standard of unquestioning devotion to an administration which in the estimation of the Union party is destroying the country instead of preserving it, we caunot help feeling that he displays a motto which exposes rathe thau expresses the sentiment that iuspires his The motto belongs to the Union party not to Mr. Benton and his faction. He whom

Mr. Bentou justly designates the great Clay would have regarded such a use of the motto as a fonl abuse. And it is. We think Mr. Beutou would manifest a greater sense of fitness as well as greater candor if he displayed this motto: "The administration-it can never be wrong-but, right or wrong, I am for the administratiou." This at any rate would be a compendious expressiou of his political creed. The great Clay never harbored such a creed as He never countenanced such a creed. Far from it. Every act of his glorious life was a lofty and scornful protest against such a creed. And is there in the Sixth Congressional District a voter with a spark of the spirit of the great Clay or with a spark of the spirit of a mau who will not protest likewise against a creed so hostile to the maxims of liberty and so abhorrent to the very instincts of freemen? We trust not.

It is not a matter for conjecture as to how

the great Clay, if he were now living, would

lock upon the administration party, into which Mr. Benton and his factious associates are vigorously seeking to merge the Union party of Kentucky at the risk of merging Keutucky herself into the rebellion. His own words leave no room for conjecture on this point. "I have had," said the great Clay, when the party now in power was forming, and with special reference to the formation of the party, "great hopes and confidence in the Whig party, as being most likely to conduce to the honor. the prosperity, and the glory of my country But if it is to be merged into a contemptible abolitiou party, and if abolitionism is to be engrafted ou the Whig creed, from that momeut I reuounce the party and cease to be a Whig. I go a step further: If I am alive, I will give my humble support for the Presi dency to that man, to whatever party he belong, who is uncontaminated with fanaticism, rather than to one who, crying out all the time and aloud that he is a Whig, maintains doctrines utterly subversive of the Constitution and the Union." If the great Clay would have thus repudiated a party on whose creed abolitlonism was engrafted, with what augmented scorn would be, if he were alive to-day, repudiate a party of whose creed abol itionism is not a graft but the roots stock, and brauches! We call upon those ga'lant patriots of the Sixth District in whom the spirit of the great Clay survives to act under the inspiration of that uoble spirit at the bal lot-box in August. Let them do this, and all will be well in their District. They will then send to Congress a man who will work with and not against the venerable Crittenden-the great compeer of the great Clay. The true and patriotic Meuzies could ask for no mightier anxiliary than the spirit Mr. Benton himself would coujure up. If the spirit of the great Clay is abroad in the Sixth District ou the 3d of August, the majority of Mr. Menzies will be undoubtedly a towering and shining one-But we have insensibly prolonged our remarks quite beyond the limits we had pre-

One word more. Mr. Benton, while stigmatizing the platform of the Union party C Keutucky as "the offspring of aspiring politi cians for place" who "in their zeal for promotion" overlook "the true interest and welfare of the country," avows that he himself is devoted singly to his country. We hope that he sincerely thinks he is. But how does he expect to benefit his country by promoting the triumph of the rebelliou in Kentucky? is what we do not understand, on the hypothesis of Mr. Benton's sincerity, which we shall not take the trouble to dispute. State Convention. This basis is the test of membership of the Union party. The secessionists of the State repudiate this basis for the reason that it does not go far enough Mr. Benton and his faction repudiate is because it goes too far. The two factions repudiate the basis of the Union party for opposite reasons, but they both repudiate it, and both seek to organize themselves on bases respectively different from the basis of the Union party. Both are accordingly hostile to the Union party, and each for this reason contributes at once to the success of the other and to the defeat of the Union party. Mr. Benton and his faction are thus in effect the allies of the secessiouists against the Union party, and, being the weakest of the three divisions, simply promote, as the net result of their actiou, the triumph of the secessionists. There is no

escape from this conclusion. If, therefore, Mr. Benton is in truth devoted singly to his country, as he says he is, it must at least be owned that he has a very complex way of showing his single devotion. It really does seem to as that a gentleman who so freely charges the Union majority of the General Assembly and the whole Uniou State Convention with sacrificing the welfare of the country to a zeal for their personal advance ment should have a simpler or at all events a nore intelligible way of manifesting his own disinterested and superlative devotion to the welfare of the conutry. We respectfully submit to Mr. Benton, that, until he finds or uveuts such a way and employs it, the public will be apt to rate his laudation of his own patriotism and his disparagement of that of others at pretty much the same figure Aud in our opinion the public should be pardoned for so judging. Self-praise is said to be at best half scandal, and Mr. Benton, with the true radical distaste for half-way measures. rounds off the partial scandal involved in the celebration of himself by vilifying all the promiueut members of the party he has betrayed and is laboring to destroy. Mr. Benton may be in motive a second Cato, but his acts are certainly those of a firebrand and a calum-

niator. And by his acts we judge him. The Union Convention at Columbus, which met on Wednesday, nominated John Brough for Governor of Ohio on the first ballot. Col.Charles Anderson received the nomnation for Lieutenaut-Governor; H. H. Hunter, of Fairfield, for Judge of the Supreme Court; Mr. Dorsey, the present incumbent, was renominated for Treasurer; Col. Goodman, of Marion, was nomluated for Auditor; and Capt. Barrere, of Highland, for the Board of Public Works. The candidate for Auditor was disabled for life in the battle of Fredericksburg, and the candidate for the Board of Public Works has lost an arm in the military service of the country. FROM SOMERSET .- A special to the Cincin

nati Commercial says persons from Monticello state that Pegram's forces all left that place and vicinity on last Sunday. They deserted iu great haste, and it is said took the mos lirect road to Knoxville. Refugees from East Tenuessee tell us the women in that country say that if we do not come and drive away their enemies, by all means to send them arms aud ammunition, and they will fight their own battles. It is stated that three Union women recently killed two rebels with a oitchfork and spade, and wounded the third. Weather very warm. STATE AUDITOR. - The Union Democrati

State Central Committee met yesterday mora-ing and accepted the declination of Thomas S. Page as candidate for auditor of public accounts, and substituted William T. Samuels e Hardin county, who received the next highest number of votes to Mr. Page in the State convention of last spring. He was the clerk to the Lower House of the last Legislature; has held other positions of trust in his own coun ty, and is extensively known over the State as a fine accountant, an active business man, and an inflinching Unionist.

A REVIEW Of President Lincoln's Response to the Albany Meet'n

BY S. S. MICHOLAS. It is matter for no little gratulation to lover of the Constitution, to every loyal patriot, that Precident Liocoln has thus placed in targible form before the public what there is of reason, or its semblance, in support of his usurped power to abridge and punish freedom of speech and of the press. It is what he and his advisers in and out of the Cabinet have to present in his behalf at the bar-reason. Let not the filmsy and wholly imad-quate character of the reasoning induce a inference of any deficiency in him or ther e fault is not theirs, it is not from any lack of capacity in them to do justice to the sub-ject, for the argument is really as good, just as plausible as any that has been or can be made on that side of the question. It is however so discursive and unmethodical as necessarily to mpart much of the same quality to this brie

nonce of it.

The first noticeable thing which it presents is his seizing hold of the fact stated in one of the Albany resolutions that the great safeguards to free speech, free press, and personal liberty were adopted into the Federal Consti-tution after the close of the revolution, for the sake of making what he up doubt deems a telling retort. He asks whether the demontelling retort. He asks whether the demonstration would not have been better, if it could have been truly said, that these safeguards had been adopted during our revolution instead of after its close. During the revolution they could not have been so adopted into the Federal Constitution, for it then had no existence; but those safeguards were taken almost verbatim from the constitutions of several of the larger States which were made during the actual pendency of the revolutionary war and for the rule of government in au ac-tually existing civil war. As an exposition of the views of the framers of the Constituon, as a revolutiouary anthority to prove that those safeguards were specially meant for times of war and civil commotion, the precedents from the constitutions of those States are fully as authoritative as if the Federal Constitution itself had been adopted during the revolution.

To escape from those safeguards, he asserts that the military arrest, trial, and banishment of Mr. Vallaudigham, was not a holding him to capital or otherwise "infamous."

answer for a capital or otherwise "infam crime," nor were the proceedings against him a "criminal prosecution." The effrontery of mere denial cannot go beyond this. What classification must a crime belong to which is ret infamous, yet justifies its panishment by close imprisonment for life, according to the sentence of the court-martial, or to banishment for life, according to the illegal alteration of the President? He does not tell na, and ngenuity will waste Its astuteness in any fort to ascertain. The whole harther of his attempt to justify the punishment is hy affirm-ing that the speeches of Mr. Vallandigham were aiding and assisting the enemy, or in other words were quasi treasonable—at least they were the perpetration of moral treason. There being uo legal punishment, as he wrongfully aftirms, for the supposed offence, he makes the absence of all such law the very ndation of his claim to inflict the pur foundation of his claim to inflict the punishment. The Constitution having carefully defined treason and precluded that engine of tyranny constructive treason, and Congress not having, as he alleges, provided any penalty for such an offence, he undertakes expost facto, to create this new constructive treason and punish it by a penalty of his own enacting. Verily, Mr. Lincoln, this is sad work you are making with our Constitution, if you prove that it gives you such latitudinous disprove that it gives you such latitudinous dis-cretion to tyraunize over the liberties of your conutrymen. As to his deuial that Mr. Val laudigham's persecution was a "crimiual pros-ecution" within the meaning of the Constitutiou, it must astound every man of sense. There is no denying that it is a criminal prosecution of some sort and of ccurse must fall within the broad comprehensive prohibition of within the broad comprehensive prohibition of all prosecutions except those legally made with the aid of jury trial. The only exception is that carefully made by the Coustitution itself, for the punishmenta, by military conts, of persons employed in the military service, the making of which exception conclusively proves the intention to exclude any other. The theory of the Constitution is, that it is far better crime should go unpunished, than that its punishment should be entrusted to any body but contra and inries. The red to any body but contra and inries. ed to any body but courts and juries. The re-cent glorious meetings of the people to protest against the punishment of Mr. Vallandigham show that such is the national nuderstanding, with a fixed resolve not to be robbed of their liberties by a destruction of the Constitution Mr. Lincoln should take heed how he disre-

The Constitution says, "excessive bail shall not be required, nor cruel and anusual runishments inflicted." What say you to this safe guard, Mr. Lincoln? You cannot deny that guard, Mr. Lincoln? You cannot deny that the punishment you have inflicted here, for the punishment you have inflicted here, for the exercise of free speech, is unusual, nor can you properly deny that it is cruel also, or if you do, then it can ouly be by affirming that the punishment is barely commensurate with the heinousness of the offence. But if such be the character of the offence, then what be-comes of your other plea, that it is not an 'in-famous crime.' If this newly invented erime, this constructive treason, is so thinly divide from actual treason as in fore conscientice to require so dire a punishment as life-long imprisonment or banishment, it surely must be an "infamous crime." As actual treason is by common consent the most infamous of all crimes, all its proximate congeners, such as this, must partake largely of that infamy. Your countrymen generally give you credit for doing all you could, by your usurped legislative and judicial authority to brand Mr. Vallandigham and his children with the infamy of a convicted tor. Without reference to the personal hard of such a sentence, with right minder men such a sentence, with right minded men such damage to character is an infam-ising punishment, and, such being the pun-ishment, the crime If 20 punished must be "infamous" also. It was precisely to prevent such oppression In time of war or civil com-motion, by party majorities in Congress or by party chiefs in the Presidential chair, that those safeguards were placed in the Constitu-tion. tion.

Mr. Lincolu adopts and bases his defence

Mr. Lincolu adopts and bases his defence mainly upon the flimsy dogma that the Constitution was made for peace and not for warthat new and "weak Invention of the enemy" to civil liberty. He relies upon that clause of the Constitution giving Congress power to suspend the privilege of habeas corpus "when in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it." This, he says, "attests the understanding of those who made the Constitution that ordinary courts of justice are inadequate to cases of rebellion—attests their purpose that in such cases men may their purpose that in such cases men may be held in custody whom the courts would discharge." This is sound doctrine, but wheree does he receive the power to ex post where does he receive the power to expost facto, or otherwise to create a new criminal offence and punish it at his discretion, with or without the instrumentality of a court-martial of his appointing? The two things are altogether different. The people are accustomed to seeing men arrested and held to bail upon mere anspicion of unprovable crime, and it is but a small stretch of the same policy to allow their arrest and temporary detention without privilege of trial in time of public dauger. Public necessity may require, sound policy privilege of trial in time of public dauger. Public necessity may require, sound policy may allow thus much, but nothing more. It is a wide stretch beyond this for the military to undertake to punish as well as arrest. This the Constitution nowhere allows, but expressly forbids. The clause referred to so far from sustaining the detestable dogma, tends very strongly to its disproof, according to the sound rule of construction that expressio union est exclusio alterius. The Constitution having given Congress discretion to suspend the excite in one particular instance, no other, during war or rebellion, of one of the functions of the civil authority, is demonstrative proof of two things, either of which utterly anubilates his whole argument. First, that such suspension must not be carried beyond that particular instance; second, that the Constitution was made for time of war or rebellion, as well as far for time of peace, rebellion, as well as far for time of peace, otherwise there would have been no need for otherwise there would have been no need for the habeas corpus clause, or without it, ac-cording to the dogma, the executive would have had unstinted power both to arrest and punish. The Constitution gives the Govern-ment power to declare war and provides for its being carried on—it contemplated rebellion and authorizes its suppression—yet, according to the dogma, was not made for time of war or rebellion! There are other instances in which the Constitution transhes on the reor rebellion? There are other instances in which the Constitution trenches on the reserved rights of the citizen during war or rebellion, and going to show that its framers had the occurrence of those junctures full in view as likely to fall under its sway: 1st, no soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a mauner to be prescribed by law." Now according to Mr. Lineoln's logic, this clause attesting as it does the understanding that the citizen was does the understanding that the citizen was not entitled to the same perfect immunity from arbitrary requisitions during war as in time of peace, there was to be one mode of law for war and another for peace, and therelaw for war and another for peace, and therefore the government may during war make what arbitrary requisitions it pleases, that is, take a farmer's crops or horses without "just compensation." 2d. "No person shall be held to answer, &c. except in cases srising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger." Here by necessary implication the military are authorized to take cognizance of and punish off-nees by specified persons in time of war or public danger, which according to the same logic authorizes them to punish all persons. That is, a clause expressly introduced for the purpose of preventing the military from punishing anybody, except those engaged in the military service, is construed to give power to punish everybody, whether so engaged or not. This effectually runs the argument into abaurdity and there it will be left.

Mr. Lincoln says that Mr. Vallandigham

properly arrested and punished. Well, this is not true. So far from it, he in Congress not true. So far from it, he in Congress did not vote against the men and money the President asked and said not one word in the speech for which he was punished, to prevent the raising of troeps, or to encourage desertion from the army. If he had done both or either, then he would have come within the act of Congress defining and punishing the offence, for which he could and certainly would have been adequately punished by the Courts; so that, according to Mr. Lincoln's own worst showing, there was not even the miserable pretext of public necessity for his punishment by the military. If by a circuitous conrese of ratiocination he means to contend that every speech made in opposition to the justice and policy of the war, in some slight degree tends to discourage enlistment and encourage desertion, then to that extent there is semblance of truth in his affirmation, otherwise there is none. But such slight prejudice to a vigorous then to that extent there is semblance of truth in his affirmation, otherwise there is uoue. But such slight prejudice to a vigorous prosecution of the war is but an usavoidable incident to the exercise of free speech, and is altogether of too problematical and trivial a character to induce the nation to acquiesce in the suppression of that inestimable right. A privilege which Chatham, Burke, Fox, and others illustrated in strains of ever living eloquence, whilst freely and repeatedly denouncing the war against this country during our revolution, as impolitic, unjust, cruel, and nuchristian. A privilege which the noblest patriots of England have freely exercised for the last hundred andfifty years, during almost every war in which England has been engaged. A privilege which the whole Federal party, in and out of Congress, exercised with almost ferocious license during the whole of our last war with England. A privilege which Mr. Lincoln himself in company with very many other Whigs freely exercised during our war with Mexico. If President Polk had arrested him and other Whig leaders and kept them imprisoned during the war, in punishment for their use of the privilege, he and they together with the whole country would have deemed it a gross, tyrannical violation of their rights as American freemen.

Mr. Lincoln wishes to make it a damaging point against Mr. Vallandigham because he has always been opposed to a war of invasion against the South for its subjugation into sub-

ore, that if this be not true, then he was im-

point against Mr. Vallandigham because he has always been opposed to a war of invasion against the South for its subjugation into submission. Whether viewed as fault or error or both, it is one by no means peculiar to him, but equally belongs to at least one distinguished abolition friend of Mr. Liucoln, and with which he himself and his whole Cabinet were equally imbued so late as April, 1861, when Mr. Seward wrote to our ministars in Europe that the Administration had definitely decided against the policy of such a war and that there was no one in its favor. Now, though it is undoubtedly permissible for Mr. Liucoln and his Cabinet to abjure and change so vital a policy, yet surely it is change so vital a policy, yet surely it is equally permissible for Mr. Vallandigham to adhere to an opinion which originally so identically coincided with theirs. Such coin-cide nea should at least have the effect of excidence should at least have the effect of ex-empting him from all hlameworthiness in their estimation. Yet this is one of the specified grounds of his punishment. It is so emphatically, because it presents the only substantial ground of distinction between him and those distinguished abolitionists who with impunity have been allowed to say and speak more than ever he did in disparagement of the ca-pacity and trustworthiness of the Administra-tion—more to bring it into odium and disreion-more to bring it into odium and disre-

Notwithstanding this Mr. Lincoln solemnly Notwithstanding this Mr. Lincoln solemnly affirms that the punishment of Mr. Vallandigham was not at all "because he was damaging the political prospects of the Administration;" or in other words, that his punishment was not at all influenced by party feeling. This affirmation was much needed, and will afford matter of gratulation and consolation to all those who can give it fall credence. It is not meant even to insignate here that it is not enthose who can give it full credence. It is not meant even to insignate here that it is not entitled to the fullest credence, but it is a fact of great importance that a large part of the nation—possibly a decided majority of even our Union-loving citizens, give it no credence whatever. Certain it is that, that the great Democratic party believe, as they say, with unauimity, that the main reason for his punishment was because of his being a Democrat. However calumnion such an imputation may be, yet Mr. Lincola and every member of his Cabinet, ought to have had the segacity to foreknow that such would be the result of his persecution, that such result would be very damaging to the administration, vastly more so than the speechsuch reenit would be very damaging to the administration, vastly more so than the speech-es of a hundred such men. Every principle of policy, every dictate of common sense pro-dence forbid the persecution. Yet for some inadequate, undivulged reason, the persecution has been indulged in—the consequence being, that, notwithstanding the many objections to his peculiar notions in politics and especially his very foolish vagaries as to the mode of stopping the war and obtaining reason. stopping the war and obtaining peace, the Administration will make him Governor of Ohio by the vote of a very large majority of its enlightened, patriotic people. As much as such a thing is to be deprecated, yet it is useless for us to disguise from ourselves the fact that this Administration has equally in its our next President; that is, by his incar-tion after he is elected, to prevent his a the office of Governor. Whoever will relect the immense run which the cry of "Wilkes and liberty" had throughout all England will see nothing overstrained or fanciful in this

Onjecture.

This essay has already been protracted to This essay has already been protracted to an unanticipated and improper length, but having said what has been said in diparagement of Mr. Vallandigham's views of national policy, it will not do to close it without according him some portion of his well-earned meed of praise. In the estimation of a majority of the heart-devoted lovers of the Union, of whom the writer claims to be one, his loyalty stands pure and unsoiled; he is not merely the equal in point of loyalty of Mr. Lincoln or any member of his Cabinet, but in all the higher attributes of an ealightened patriot he is decidedly their superior. According to remembrance, he has never, in his many speeches, given utterance to a single disloyal is decidedly their superior. According to remembrance, he has never, in his many
speeches, given utterance to a single disloyal
sentiment. But, to his eternal honor, he has
signalized his patriotism by a chivalric defence of the Constitution against congressional and Presidential usurpations. For long he
stood manfully forth like another Bayard, almost single-banded, doing battle against a
host in defence of civil liberty. There are few
true patriots who, whilst they may forbear to
envy, cannot forbear to admire the proud position he has so well earned for himself in history.

sition he has so well earned for himself in history.

It his reference to the case of General Jackson at Orleans Mr. Lincola says Congress thirty years after approved his martial law and proceedings under it. This is a mistake. The fine was refunded not in consideration of such approval but in despite disapproval and in consideration of his great public services and his alleged then need of money. His friends in preparing the refunding bill, to secure its passage took special pains not to say one word in the preamble in his approval, or in disapproval of the Judge who inflicted the flue. But on the contrary the Judiciary Committees of both the House and Senate made reports in strong condemnation of the pretended power to declare martial law. Mr. Liucolu ought to have remembered to state, that in addition to to declare martial law. Art. Educoid digit to have remembered to state, that in addition to the contemporaneous decisions to the same ef-fect of the District Court of the United States and of the Appellate Court of Louisiana, the very court-martial that Jackson selected to try Louallier unanimously decided in the same way and that they had no jurisdiction to try a person not engaged in the military ser-vice.

try a person not engaged in the military service.

Mr. Lincoln says, "nor does any one question that the constitutional safeguards will after the rebellion stand the test" for much longer than they have yet done. This is a terrible mistake. The very reverse of the preposition is nearer the truth. There are very few men of historical information and helligence who do not so question, who do not live in awful appreheusion of the hour when our enormous army shall be called upon to disband. There is no werse moral treason than the advice to let the Constitution sleep during the war, ander the chimerical belief that It will awake in full vigor after peace. Such a sleep is one that "will know no waking." All history affords no example of the resurrection to new life of the Constitution of a Republic, after it has once been trampled out by military power.

The fathers warned us that mittary completes was the probable if act uncessary result of inst such a war as is now going on. It seems from the action of the recent great mass meeting in Illinois that the people have taken the alarm and are urging a speedy peace from fear of and in avoidance of this and other dangers to our liberties. It is much to be feared that the split in the North, caused by Mr. Lincoln's improper measures, will precipitate us into an improvident and improper peace.

hor A distinguished Democrab of the Northwest says:

Democrats can be found doling out their Democrate which is a single property of the un-holy cause. Those of the South have fre-quently said, that they will listen to no com-momies shart of a recognition of their indepromise shart of a recognition of their inde-pendence; this being true, a Peace Democr. is a Disminionist, for the South will have no peace short of distunion, unless compelled by force of arms to abcaden her present position

These are truths which cannot be contraverted. We must be with the Union or will its enemies; there can now be no neutral ground. Not to be with the government most carnestly is to be against it, and he who advocates peace on terms that do not propose as precedent condition the restoration of the Union under the Constitution and legal acknowledgment of the suprergacy of the laws over every foot of our ferent territory, is a traiter and disunionist.

awdity and there it will be left.

Mr. Lincoln says that Mr. Vallandigham
"was laboring with some effect to prevent the
raising of troope; to encourage desertions from
the army; and to leave the rebellion without
an adequate force to suppress it;" and further-Alas that Puebla has fallen and Vicks

e insurrectionary States. We have referred to the prejudice which exed at the opening of the civil war against alry, but it was hardly prejndice which ed Gen. Scott to discourage its formation; was the effect rather of his supposition that war would be short and that it would take long a period to train men and horses. In outset, the rebels, more accustomed to ling than the soldiers of the loyal States, sed advantages from their swift-moving ated forces, which in a great measure ob ated the disadvantages resulting from their iency in artillery. The prolongation o war has given our cavalry experience and necessities of the service rendered it necto mount many regiments in Kentucky e members have now become veterans in saddle. The vast periphery of the seat of r, and the long distances to be guarded and hed, render cavalry indispensable, and see therefore that a special aim of the Govment, through the Provost Marshals, is to rite recruits, by superior inducements for s arm. It is most fortunate that this has en done, for the celerity with which Stuart ared near Chambersburg in Pennsylvania lost at the very time when the telegraph s telling us that all was quiet on the Rapmock, and the ease with which he seems have escaped from under the very eye of oker, show the importance of having a full ted force to oppose the rebel cavalry. The departments under Generals Rosecrans Burnside have been most materially thened in this particular lately. We are repared to say to what definite number have been increased, but the whole time Capt. Julius Fosses, the Acting Inspector ral of Cavalry, at this post, has recently devoted to the duties of his position ich have become very arduous, though he tive and untiring in their exercise. ent officer is a Belgian, who volunteered word to the Union cause, and has been intly employed since the tender was first ted. His skill in organizing cavalry is great, and as recruiting for the mount ents in Kentncky is very brisk, we may

gratulate ourselves that we have secured

mpetent services. The many rumors that

ebels intend aggressive movements, and

ome of their most earnest efforts will be

ted to the occupation and subjugation of

ucky, should stimulate enlistments even

re actively then they are now going on.

can best protest ourselves from peril by

s to our young men, and to the refngee

the interior, than the monuted regiments

in process of organization, and we have

efforts of these brave officers in different

of the State who are veslously endeavor-

to fill up their regiments as a portion of twenty thousand additional troops which

neky has pledged herself to furnish

ed attention thus particularly to the value

the earnest hope that it may aid

dition of some boys, who, when their saries get the better of them in a tussle, out, "You don't fight fair." It seems that of Alabama, in the Confederate Senate, nade a report "on the outrages of the enhe porpose of commenting with all possieverity upon the "barbaric war" waged the Union forces. Clay sums up his list of ances against us as follows:

ey have mardered peacetul and taken many dizens, and have seized and taken many ent for from their families and homes, and the prizons of the United ev have mnrdered peaceful and unoffend To others they have offered the choice ats, battalions, or companies into our vil-and robbed, like banditti, both mea and and robbed, like banditti, both mea and mea, in their dwellings and on the Streets, money, watches, and other jewelry. Their liers have induled their brutal passions on men, sometimes in open day and in public watches, with impunity, if not by license of ir officers. They have not spared either sex, or calling. Old men, women, and dren, ministers of religion, peace all artimeter and the server of the earth, and others, not bearing as or guilty of any miscondact, have been de to suffer as hostages, or vicarious victory our gallant soldiers upon these cowardby our gallant soldiers upon these cowar waders. Even those unfortunates whon a seterious providence of God has beref ason, or of the faculty of speech, or the of sight or hearing, have not escaped the niacal weath of our enemies.

This slander comes with a particularly bad bloodhounds to hunt down their prey, and obber hordes of uncivilized brutes from cas to do deeds at which humanity sickens. can prove the barbarism of the rebels from own records. Albert Pike in a letter to Davis, speaking of his fellow-cutthroat ndman, said: "As a citizen of Arkansas, th everything I have on earth at stake in controversy, and, as the leader of a force ndians, a scaffold in perspective in case o failure, I protest against these great gs." Here even the leader of savages is ed to protest against the barbarity of man. The employment of negro sols is often declared by the rebels to be an of barbarism, but they first set the exam-The Tennessee rebel Legislature passed following act to impress free blacks into military service.

Be it further enacted. That in the event of licient number of free persons of color to the want of the State shall not tender services, then the Governor is empow-through the Sheriffs of the different nties, to impress such persons nutil the re-red number is obtained. In doing so, he have regard to the population of such sons in the several counties, and shall di-the Sheriffs to determine by lot those that equired to serve.

This policy was not adopted on account of exhaustion of the whites, but was origied early in the contest. Thus in the Memis Avalanche, of May 9, 1861, the following

ATTENTION, VOLUBTERRS!—Resolved by the mittee of Safety, That C. Deloach, D. R. ok, and Wm. B. Greenlaw be authorized to sok, and wm. B. Greeniam be authorized to ganipe a volunteer company, composed of ir potriotic free men of color of the city of emphis, for the service of our common de-sec. All who have not enrolled their names ill call at the office of W. R. Greeniam & D. T. TITUS, President. F. W. orsythe, Secretary.

captain in the rebel army, who lately ed under Bragg, is publishing in the New Era a series of articles, and in re-

rebels this writer says there is a general disposition to heap contempt and continuely apon all who fall into their hands. Indeed, he adda if the counsels of some in high places could have prevailed, but few prisoners would have been taken by the Southern army." This was the very spirit which animated Henry A. Wise more than two years ago, when, from the balcony of the Spotswood House at Richmond. be raved like an incarnate fiend in words like

I rejoice in this war. Who is there that now does to put on sanctity to deprecate war or the "horrid glories of war?" None. Why? Because it is a war of purification. You want war, fire, blood to purify you; and the Lord of Hoste has demanded that you should walk ough fire and blood. You are called to the y baptism, and I call upon you to come up he altar. Though your pathway be through or through a river of blood, turn not

The writer in the New Orlears Era cites an instance to prove that the rebel leaders were in favor of mardering all the prisoners who fell into their hands. He says the day before the battle of Stone River, General Polk rode along the lines of his corps addressing the regiments in person:

In his speech to the regiment to which I belonged he said: "If you find any trouble in taking care of prisoners, and wish to dispose of them in any other way, I will not scold you!" This, too, from the lips of a Christian picker! a miniter of the care. while some were disposed to cheer the remark, others exclaimed with astonishment, "Who would have thought that of General Polk!" This I heard, and I shall never forget the chill of horror that passed through my veins when it was uttered. It had its effect on some brutal minds, for I have heard more than one, since that battle, boast of having despatched wounded Yankees!

despatched wounded Fankees!

If Jeff Davis can pass sentence of death on a Northern General, and order his execution if captured, ought not President Lincoln to pass a like sentence on the pious Bishop of Louisiers?

In March last I saw at Chattanooga some elve hundred prisoners who were captured Van Dorn near Franklin, Tennesse. They I all been deprived of their overcoats, bankets, and knapsecks by order of General Bracg, and when I saw them they had been two days and one night crowded in miserable box-cars, with nothing to eat! A Major came up to me with a pencil in his hand, which he ap to me with a pencil in his hand, which he wished me to purchase, stating that he had no money that he could use, and he was perishing for something to eat. (There were numbers of women and boys around them with pies to sell at fifty cents apiece.) I gave him fifty dollars for his pencil, taking care to do it secretly, and told him to distribute it among his friends, and I then went to the Commander of the Post, and hurried him no with his der of the Post, and hurried him up with his rations. I wish I could say this was an isola ted case of cruel treatment of prisoners, but, so far as my observation goes, it accords with

e general practice. One other fact I will mention here, which was told me by the Quartermester who buried the dead at Murfreesboro. Those who were killed in the battle, and all who died of their wounds in town before the army fell back, were stripped of all their clothing—officers and men—and buried entirely naked. The excuse was that "our boys needed the clothing." Is it necessary to pursue the subject any fur-

ther to show that the barbarities charged npon the Union army by the rebels are the very disgusting and depraved acts which they themselves have committed? The Richmond Examiner says the deaf and dumb and blind have not escaped the demoniacal wrath of the Federal forces, when it is known that on the Penlusula the inmates of charitable institutions were fed with Federal rations, which were sent into Williamsburg when that place was held by the rebels. War is terrible enough, God knows, in its mildest phases, and oftentimes transforms men into brutes, but the charge that a regular system of barbaric hostillties has at any time been endorsed by the Federal troops is untrue, and cannot be supported by any reliable evidence. In our own State, men have been murdered, women outaged, children and noncombatants shamefully melested, private property and effects pinndered, hostages seized, the records of the courts burned, and every evidence of a demoniac spirit has been exhibited, while with the advance of the Union armies, as a rule peace has been restored, private property re spected, the laws enforced, and full accurity afforded to all who chose to submit themselves to the power of the Government. The contrast may be drawn often, but it can never be ngh preparation to avert it. No branch viewed in an unfavorable aspect as regards the conduct of the soldiers of the Union

> THE POSITION OF CONSERVATIVE MEN.—The Louisville Journal speaks for the conservative masses of the North as well as the loyal men masses of the North as well as the loyal men of the Border States, when it says that the principle we act on is neither to back down from opposition to the radicals nor to back down from opposition to the rebellion. We are for warring against the rebellion by supporting and reinforcing the hosts in the field to quell it, and against the radicals by opposing their measures in every constitutional mode consistent with the preservation of nationality, and especially by filling all the important offices in the Government, from the President down, with sound and energetic conservatives, as fast as the laws of the land will allow it to be done. This is no backing down or backing ont; it is simply backing up conservations and backing up the Union.
>
> Buffalo Courier.
>
> The Buffalo Conrier is the leading Demo-

The Buffalo Conrier is the leading Democratic organ in Western New York. What it says above is undoubtedly in the true spirit of the true Democracy of the North. There is, as the Courier's language implies, no differ ence between the Union men of Kentncky and the conservative masses of the North.

Col J. B. CARLILE.-This gallant Unionis is a candidate for the Legislature in the county of Green. He stands squarely on the Union platform, has served his country nobly in the field, and is a most upright and intelligent gentleman. Neither his qualifications nor his merits are open to dispute.

It is stated that there are yet over 60,-000 deserters from the army, who have not heeded the President's proclamation to return to their dnty. They will all be caught by the Provost Marshals when the enrolment is com

Persons are occasionally arrested and tried as spies, who, it is admitted, are not spies actually but only technically. Well, if they are convicted of being technical and not actual spics, shouldn't their hanging be technical and not actual?

The Richmond Whig says of the Federal captives in the Libby St. Prison in that "Verily God has promised that they shall turned into hell." We guess they have good reason to think themselves in hell al-

Mr. Benj. Holden, of Clermont, O. rites us a handsome letter, acknowledging his obligations to us for our patriotic services Ah, good Benjamin, you are not only beholden to us but B. Holden to everybody.

Tennessee is decidedly a champaign country, bnt, instead of the pop and whiz of corks, it is familiar with the whiz and pop of

NASHVILLE, June 17. Brigadier-General C. C. Gilbert, having been relieved from his command, is here on his way to join the regiment of which he is The telegram from Murfreesboro on the 15th

especting the dishonorable discharge, &c. of Capt. J. Edward Stacy, of Gilbert's staff, untrue. He, with several other members of the staff, are la this city, awaiting orders. The weather is very hot, 92° in the shade. There are 18 inches water on the shoals.

ALBANY, June 17.
The militia regiments throughout the State are being rapidly organized, and there will be no necessity to resort to a draft to fill them up. General McClellan will remain here a CHICKARAW BAYOT, via CAIRO, June 17.

CHICKASAW BAYOT, VIA CAIRO, June 17.

News from the front represents our siege works being pushed close up to the rebel lines in several places, and a collision is considered imminent. The army is in better spirits than at any previous time. The rebels have made their appearance within four miles.

TRENTON, June 17.
Governor Parker up to the present time has endered 1,500 men for the immediate service: The 24th regiment of the nine men start for Harrisbug to-day.

Washington, June 17.

Washington, Jine 17, at llarger's Ferry says the enemy has an infantry and artillery force of 7,000 or 8,000 at Williamsport, while the cavalry is running into Pennsulvania Penneylvania.
Gen. Kelly telegraphs from New Crock, Va.
that the rebel Gen. Imboden is before Unm
terland, Md., with two regiments of cavalry

Daring Audacity of the Rebels.

ever attempted has taken place in Indiana. Dr. Fry, commanding the Post at New Albany, nforms us that on Tuesday night or Wednesday morning last two hundred rebels crossed the Ohio at Flint Rock, near Leavenworth and struck out for the interior of Indiana. The river at that point is fordable, which greatly facilitates their designs. They went to Leavenworth, robbing the stores and citizens of money, horses, and wearing apparel, and whatever else they needed. They proceeded with all the swiftness possible to Corydon, where they repeated the same operations as at Leavenworth. From Corydon ouriers were despatched to the commandan at New Albany, and to other places where Home Gnards or soldiers were stationed, and soon the whole country was in a blaze of exitement and alarm. The Home Guards at Mitchell were instantly dispatched to meet the marauding invaders, who made their next appearance at Paoli, in Orange county, where the Mitchell llome Guards, numbering sixty, met and gave them battle. This was Thursday afternoon some time-our informant did not exactly state. The Indisnians made a stubborn resistance, but after the loss of twenty captured and several wounded they were con pelled to yield to superior numbers. The rebel loss is not known, but must have been considerable, as the Hoosiers fought like tigers. The captured were paroled, and the guerillas robbed the town and took everything they could use to advantage to themselves, or that would assist them in their hellish work. As soon as Dr. Fry received intelligence of the fight and the sacking of Paoli, which was late last night, he mustered all the soldiers that were able to bear arms and sent them early this morning to Salem, in Washington county, to intercept, if possible, the further advance of the rebel-robbers. The Home Guards of New Albany assembled, and they left this morning on the train the soldiers, making a force of about four hundred and twenty. Their destination was Salem, where they arrived to-day at ten o'clock. Last night the guerillas were reported within six miles of Salem, and it was hought they would reach there some time in the night. A small force had assembled to neet them, but not much could be expected from them, as they are undisciplined and have to contend against veteran troops, and cavalry at that. It is almost certain that the forces from New Albany reached Salem in time to save the place and totally defeat the robbers. There is scarcely any doubt as to the issue if a fight takes place; our forces are strong enough to defeat and disperse the invaders. A battle ere this has probably been fought and we await with painful anxiety the particulars and the result, although we are onfident that the rebels will be defeated.

The invading cavalry consists of a part of the 4th Kentucky, rebel regiment, and their design is to get all the horses, money, and goods they can take away with them, destroying the railroad bridges across the roads rnnning to this point to prevent the further transmission of stores for the present, destroy all the government property they can find, and then make good their escape to Dixie. These tacts were learned from a deserter and are nndoubtedly true. No raid attempted during the war has been so full of daring and danger as this one, and is made very likely in concert with other movements of greater moment.

Dr. Fry, at New Albany, has acted promptly and wisely in this matter and deserves the approval of his superiors and loyal men everywhere. He thinks that the whole gang will be captured or killed before they can get ont of Indiana. We wait with impatience further developments relative to this bold invasion.

[Special Dispatch to the Journal.]

MURFHERBOORO, June 17.
Col. Minty, with the let Cavalry Brigade, dashed into Lebanon early Monday morning, hoping to surprise the forces at that place. He found that Basil Duke with 600 men had just left in the direction of Alexandria. Following would be came unwith the account. ing rapidly, he came up with the enemy a few miles ont, whom he drove almost to Alexandria. The skirmishing was brisk. Duke was reinforced from Alexandria, by Morgan, with brigade and a few pieces Finding the enemy too strong for him, Minty fell back to Cherry Valley and encamped for the night, and yesterday retired to Baird's Mills. Our loss was one man killed and sev-

eral slightly wounded.
Gen. Forrest is reported in a dying condition from wounds inflicted on him a few days ago at Spring Hill. The difficulty orsginated abont a woman.

Morgan and Wharton are at Alexandria with their respective forces, which number 4,000 men, prepaing to cross the Cumberland for a raid into Kentneky.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., June 17.

The Democratic mass meeting to-day was largely attended, and passed off harmoniously. The Democrats estimate the number of attendants at from 75,000 to 100,000. There was great cheering for Vallandigham.

Mr. A. Richardson presided, with fifty Vice Particularly. SPRINGFIELD, ILL., June 17.

Speeches were made by Messrs, Richardson, oorhees, of Indiana, Cox, of Ohio, Lyle bickey, Gea. McKinstry, Dick Merrick, H. J. Dean, and some twenty others. Resolutions were adopted to the same effect

Resolutions were adopted to the same effect as those passed by the recent Ohio Convention, which nominated Vallandigham.

Additional resolutions were adopted denonneing Gov. Yates for proroguing the Legislature; also denouncing the snppression of the Chicago Times and the arrest of Judge Constable and other citizens.

The twenty-third resolution is as follows: That the further offensive prosecution of this war tends to subvert the Constitution and Government, and entail upon the nation all the disastrous consequences of misrule and anarchy; that we are in favor of peace upon a basis of the restoration of the Union, and for the accomplishment of which we propose to call a National Convention to settle upon terms of peace which shall have in view the restoration of the Union as it was, and securestoration of the Union as it was, and secur ing by constitutional amendments such rights to the several States and the people thereof as

honor and justice demand.

Forty-seven thousand dollars were raised by contribution for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers.
PHILADELPHIA, June 17.

The Inquirer has the following special letter:
Bull Run, Va., June 15.-The Grand Army of the Potomac is now on and near the old Bull Run battle-field. The 3d army corps arrived at Manaesas Junction Monday morning. The 1st and 11th corps are at Centreville. The rest of the Army of the Potomac, the 2d, 5th, 6th, and 12th corps, will probably reach here

OPPOSITE VICKSBURG, June 10. By the arrival of the ram Switzerland, Col. John A. Emet, from the mouth of Red river to-day, we have information of the destruction of Summersport, on the Atchafalaya, on the

4th inst. A reconnoissance by the Switzerland on the A reconnoissance by the Switzerland on the3d discovered a battery of six field-pieces and
a regiment of infantry holding the shore. The
Switzerland engaged them and was struck
seven times, one shot severing the steampipe.
The next day the damage was repaired, and
Capt. Walker, with the Lafayette and Pittsburg, silenced the battery and burned the
town, together with a large amount of commissary stores. The river is now clear he missary stores. The river is now clear be-tween Port Hudson and Vicksburg.

BALTIMORE, June 17.
Reliable information relative to the invation ls that the small force of rebels, not exteeding 2,500, which crossed the Potomace. at Williamsport on Sunday evening, evidently in pursuit of Gen. Kelly's baggage train, arrived at Harrisonburg last evening. This force passed through Hagerstown and entered Cnumberland. They did not proceed further than Scotland, five miles beyond Chambersburg, where they burnt a bridge.

By order from Gov. Seymonr, Col. Lefferts with the 70th regiment was directed to report to Gen. Conch at Harrisburg. Before he arrived at Philadelphia, he received the followling order from Maj.-Gen. Halleck, which changed the programme:

HEADOCARTERS, PHILADELPHIA, June 17

HEADQUARTERS, PHILADBLPHIA, June 17.
To the Commanding Officer of the 7th Reg't
New York State Militia:
Sir: Yon will proceed without delay to
Baltimore, Md., report on the arrival of your
regiment to Major-General Robt. C. Schenck,
U. S. V., commanding that military department. Transportation is provided for your
regiment on the Philadelphia, Wilmington,
and Baltimore Railroad.

By command of Major-Gen. Halleck, Gencral-in Chief.

ral-in Chief. S. C. RUFF, Lieut.-Col. 3d Cav., U. S. A., Com. Phil. Lieut. Col. 3d Cav., U. S. A., Com. Phil.
This order was promptly met, and, after partaking of the hospitalities of the Union troops in refreshment saloons, the regiment embarked for Baltimore. They arrived in this city about half past 12, and for the night are quartered in the Government Barracks, in Holliday street. Col. Lefferts reported to the Governor his action as follows:

MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1863

Mr. Senator Doolittle made a speech in One of the most daring and hazardous raids hicago not long sgo, a passage of which is

thus reported: In regard to the matter which was immey before the meeting, he said: He be-l the exercise of the power in any part of the United States to suppress newspapers is simply a question of time and necessity. In New Orleans, Gen. Butler suppressed newspapers, and even executed a traitor. Has anybody found fault with that? In many parts of the North papers have been suppressed, and nstly so. In my opinion, the Executive is dothed with discretion in the time of war to what he deems fit and proper. He allude the revoking order. Probably the Presiden hinks the time has not yet come when C cago snail be put nnder martial law. But if any newspaper opposes the enforcing of the conscription law, or any other order the President thinks proper to give, that paper will be suppressed, and, if need be, martial law proclaimed. We desire, if possible, to have the loyal people of the North united as one man, and we must have it practically so on it is a page shall be put under martial law. But if and we must have it practically so, or it is of no avail. He regretted that there were still two political parties. There should be but one, and that one united with the determina tion to put down the rebellion. But as it is, the President must control all men of all par-ties, and those who oppose the Administration will suffer the consequences. If the time omes and it becomes necessary, Mr. Lincoln vill declare martial law, even in Chicago. He uch a measure. Upon this the Boston Courier, having previ-

usly cited Louis Napoleon's tyrannical interference with the French elections, comments thus justly and happily: "We confess that there is a thoronghness, a completeness, a roundness in Mr. Doolittle's views which we rather like. lle resembles the actor in Mr. Crummles's company, who used to black himself all over when he was going to play Othello. 'In my opinion, the Executive is clothed with discretion in the time of war to do what he deems fit and proper.' This is simple, satisfactory, and intelligible; it cuts lean; ss with a touch of a magician's wand, it transforms onr institutions into a despotism like that of Runjeet Sing or Dr. Francia. It saves a great many nice questions, and puts an end to a creat deal of importinent nonsense on the part of certain pestilent fellows called lawyers, who traitorously corrupt the youth of the realm, who 'uspally talk' of habeas corpus and bills of rights, and 'such abominable words as no Christian ear can endure to hear.' After having armed the President with the power of doing whatever he deems fit and proper, he proceeds to define the ends and purposes to which le would have this power directed, and these are to suppress every newspaper, and to hang or banish every man, that opposes the Administration. As between the American and the Frenchman, we think the former the greater artist. The soil of America does not mesn to be excel el by that of Enrope, even in the production of courties and sycophants. The genius of Mr. Doolittle would seem 'o have been cramped by the accident of his birth in a land of liberty; but it is the prerogative of genius to triumph over obstacles and difficulties, and he is to be congratulated upon a course of events which has enabled him to manifest a slavish subserviency to power which the creatures of Lonis Napoleon may

contemplate with admiration and despair.' We may add that Mr. Doolittle has not always manifested this slavlsh disposition or expressed these abject views. Nor were his better days very long ago. In a speech delivered in the Senate on the 2d of May, 1862, he

Sir, I repeat that never before in this body nor in any legislative body the sun ever shone upon, were there graver questions raised than these. And yet, under all this responsibility, there are gentlemen who, in their eagerness to press this measure to a vote, smile at constitutional security account of the constitutional security. constitutional scruples and responsibilities. Sir, I am not one of those; I confess that I can join fully in the language of my colleague, and say, when I am pressed to act upon questions involving such great responsibilities, that I do so with a sense-of apprehension—not the fear of any man here or elsewhere, for I have no master on earth, but the fear that know no master on earth, but the fear that in the presence of that God before whom I have taken an oath to support the Constitu-tion, I may be pressed under the excitement

of the moment, when passion rules the hour, to trample it under my feet.

Mr. President, we are in arms to-day, we are at war, for what? It is for this very Constitution; to maintain, protect, and defend its remacy in every State-everywhere from Maine to Texas. To maintain that suprema-cy, we send our sons to the battle-field, we stake all we have and all we are; and I should regard myself wanting in manhood, as cow-ardly sbrinking from the performance of my duty, if, while my sons and my countrymen are in the field fighting the enemy, meeting danger and death in every form, I should not stand here for the defence of the Constitution by every power God has given me, let it be assailed from what quarter it may. The only fear I have is that I may not defend it as I

Mr. President, that Constitution, let me say, Mr. President, that Constitution, let me say, is just as supreme in reserving powers from this Government as it is in granting powers to it; just as supreme in withholding as in conferring power. If this Government, or any branch of it, if Congress, or the Executive, or the Supreme Court, shall undertake to overturn its provisions and to tram le moder their feet the rights reserved to the States and to the month of the treonle by it it is a just as much an atto the people by it, it is just as much an at-tempt at revolution and rebellion as when the men in the insurrectionary States undertake to trample under their feet the powers which by it are given to this Government. Either is revolution; and, if either succeeds, it is an end to our whole system of republican government. If the doctrine shall once prevail and be acquiesced in by this Government and by the people of the United States that the Constitution can be overborne, that this Federal Government can usurp powers which are not delegated, but are expressly reserved to the States, the days of this Republic are already passed; the days of the empire have begun; we are preparing to re-enact, on perhaps a grander scale, the history of the decline and fall of the empire of Rome. "The maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment explasive. ion can be overborne, that this Federal to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is reasestial to that balance of power on
which the perfection and endurance of onr
political fabric depend." Without that, they
cease to be States at all, and the Federal Government becomes one wast consolidated empire. This was as true in the beginning as it
was in 1860, when we made it the pledge upon
which we came into power; and it will be
true forever, whether men in the heat and
lassion of this hour shall heed it or trample it
under their feet.

passion of this hour shall heed it or trample it under their feet.

This Constitution of ours gives to us all the powers which are necessary to meet even the exigencies of civil war. It is just as perfect in this as in every other respect. It meets all the necessities of our situation, whether of war, insurrection, or peace. The idea that at any time, for one single hour, this Constitution, because civil war exists, is dissolved or gives way to martial law, as to something higher and above itself, at the discretion or caprice of the President or Congress, or both together, is a heresy as fatal to free government and as full of all evil as the whisperings of Satan to Eve in the garden of Eden. No, sir, no. The Constitution is just as much above no. The Constitution is just as much above martial law as it is above civil law. From it alone are derived all the powers of the Government, and under it alone can they be exer-

The spirit here manifested and the view expressed are such as befit a patriot, a statesman, and a freeman; they are as different from the spirit and the views of Mr. Doolittle's Chicago speech as light is from darkness or as patriotic manliness is from partisan servility. The contrast or the contradiction is instructive It shows how thoroughly within the last year the radicals have subjugated the conservatives of the Republican party, and how much the hope of the people and of the Union depends on the overthrow of that ruinou party at the ballot-box. The Republican party is now out and out a radical party -an abolition party-a revolutionary party-a Jacobin party-a disnnion party. Upon its overthrow at the ballot-box depends the suppression of the rebellion, the salvation of the country, and the welfare of the cause of human liberty. Let every patriot in the land, whilst faithfully doing his utmost against the armed foe in the field, gird his soul for the great civil struggle which is upon us; and let the friends of public freedom in all other lands send up their prayers for the specess of its votaries here at the ballot-box no less than in the field.

It is estimated that cripoline causes 75 deaths innually in London, and 750 deaths in the same ime in Great Britain.—Boston Post. But if crinoline, by its attractions, enables women to get married who would other wise remain old maids, it is probably the means of adding more to the human race than

[Special Desputch to the Louisville Journal.]

MURFERESBORO, June 18 Morgan again occupied Lebanon after the departure of Col. Minty's brigade, which, us supported by actillery, and overpowered be guperior numbers, retired on Murfreesbore Bazil Unke is reported at Beard's Mil welve miles from Stone River Ford. Morz notified citizens that he intends to state country until the crops are harvester asks that as fast as the grain ripens h nay be notified, that troops may be detailed

assist in harvesting.
Wharton has reinforced Morgan from Spar and is reported to have brought along an imense wegon train, with which he purses transporting a great portion of the new-

The force occupying the country is variously stimated at from four to five thousand, with a stundance of artillery. The positions of the several corps of the Army of the Potomac are known in this city to-night, information from the southern side

I the l'otomac having been received

:30 to-day.
The whereabonts of Lee is not known—a least not publicly—and there is much solicitude everywhere to discover something concerning him. Whatever may be his plans, he keeps them very secret, and anything said concerning them would be mere speculation. An officer with Banks's army, in a private tter, relates an incident which ing a temporary truce at Port Hudson on the 27th of May. He availed himself of the oppor-tunity thus afforded to ride up to the rebel works as close as he could to get a good view of them, when he saw a regiment of the ene my throw down their arms, and heard them exclaim, "We surrender." The rebel officers at once approached them with drawn swords

and pistols, overpowered and controlled them

and compelled them to take up their arms and resume their position.

The same officer, the next day, being engaged in looking after the dead and wounded, and white riding as near to the rebel lines as he could get, was hailed by a Confederate officer hin the works with the question, whether coming nearer than was exactly proper, to which our officer replied in the negative, saying he had men wounded and killed as near the enemy as he himself then was. A conversation then ensued, in which the rebel officer spoke of Sherman's charge of the precedin lay, and remarked that inside they regarded t as the finest thing of the war. Our office lid not belong to Sherman.

HEADQUARTERS WALNUT HILLS.) Vicksburg, June 13. A ride along the lines reveals a change in esition. The enemy's batteries are almost lenced on all sides, and only a few riflemer re firing on our sappers. Our bombardment onlines with viger, Laving placed more uns in position.

Deservers coming to our lines to-day report

the men and line officers discontented, and only prevented from deserting by the hope that they may be bonorably surrendered in a Blair's reconnoissance between Yazoo and

Big Black revealed no signs of the enen within thirty miles. Every useful thing w destroyed for fifty miles around. Breckinride is said to be at Jackson. Our resition is equal to one hundred thou

June 14.- Nothing of important The firing of our batteries has slacked, and The rebels are believed to be erecting inte rior line of work preparatory to falling back.

About 100 of the enemy are reckoned to be killed and wounded daily by our sharp-shoot-

Onr wounded were cared for in field hospials. The health is good. Chaplain Eton, Superintendent of Contrabands, is here, making arrangements to with-draw to a safe place a large number of negroes which have collected here. Gen. Osterhaus holds Black Eiver bridge

rithout interruption.

Paymesters will commence paying troops immediately.

The prespects of the slege look beighter and brighter, and no fears are entertained for

MURFREESBORO, June 18. Bragg has undonbtedly received reinforcements of three brigades—Bates's, Clayton's, and Churchill's. These with Brown's brigade of McCorm's division, left behind, form the new division of Stewart's, in Hardee's Bragg now has eighteen brigades of infantiand seven of cavalry. There are indication that they are co-operating with Bnekner, from Knoxville. Bragg is about to assume the of-fensive and invade Kentncky, striking about Monticello or Garthage, in East Tennessee.

Monticello or Garthage, in East Tennessee. Buckner has a large force and is rapidly or-ganizing for offensive operations. ganizing for offensive operations.

The exempted men who have been burning saltgetre and nitre in East Tennessee have been armed by Buckner to guard the rear and aid in gathering the immense crops of the State. The Union men who planted wheat largely in hope of Burnside reaping it, have turned their stock into the fields to destroy the grain now ripening. They despair of the

the grain now ripening. They despair of the Union troops-reaching their district in time to avail themselves of the crops.

Gen. Gracy's brigade of North Carolinians occupy Cumberland Gap.

Buckner has published an order threatening deserters, and says all officers absent without leave will be, on the 20th of this month, conscripted and forced to serve in the ranks. cripted and forced to serve in the ranks The lowest estimates give Bragg's force at 0,000 men. Knoxville advices say Grant will undoubt-

edly take Vioksburg, then fank Jackson from below, capture Port Hudson, and strike at Montgomery and Mobile.

Col. Bradford, commanding the post of Knoxville, advertises in the Register for the apprehension of Capt. J. T. Matthews, of the United States army, who escaped from

the United States army, who escaped from the Knoxville jail on the 36th of May, wher he had been confined on charges of bridge burning.

Mansfield Lyle and George Williams were hing to-day for the murder of Adam Weaver. This murder was committed within the rebel

Carro, June 18.

Considerable excitement has prevailed at Columbus and Hickman for the past day or two in consequence of an anticipated attack by the rebels.

The steamer Platteville was fired into Bradford's on her way up and was struck six times. One shell penetrated the ladies's cabin, one passed through the pilot-house, and two entered the hull, where one of them exploded. A large number of musket and rifle balls struck the boat. The barber and two soldiers were killed, and several passezgers were wounded. The boat was attempting to land for cotton, claimed by three passengers, who were evidently in collusion with the rebels. They were arrested and brought here.

New YORK, Jnne 18.
On the night of the 11th a large English steamer attempted to run into Charleston via Lamford's Channel, but was fired into and sunk by our blockading vessels. The officers and crew set fire to the ship and escaped to Mcrris's Island. She was totally destroyed.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18, Midnight.
To Gen. Jno. T. Sprague, Adj't Gen., Albany:
I have received orders from Maj. Gen. Halleck to proceed to Baltimore, and the cars are now ready to leave for that city. I presnme this will receive the sanction of the Governor.
(Signed) MARSHAL LEFFERTS,
Col. Comd'g 7th N. Y.
The Colonel received the Governor's sanction by telegraph, with his thanks for the

tion by telegraph, with his thanks for the promptness with which the regiment has

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, } Jnne 18.

A conflict transpired yesterday between a letachment of our cavalry and Gen. Fitzhugh detachment of on cavity and one. Attached Lee's brigade, lasting until night. Our forces pushed the rebels a distance of five miles. Night then coming on, and not knowing the enemy's strength in the vicinity, the ground was cleared of the dead, wounded, and prison-

rs, and a strong position was taken by our orces on the battle-field. WASHINGTON, June 19. One hundred and six of the wounded in the fight at Aldie, Va., arrived at Fairfax Station last night.

The boat this morning brought a number of let boat this morning brought a number of strangelers from Stafford Court-house. They left there on Wednesday night. There were no rebels in that vicinity at that time, nordid they see any on the way.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.

The Sub-Treasury sgent reports the sale of 2,697,000 5-20s for five days of this week, ending to-day. The Sub-Treasury, has fallen off temporarity on account of the excitement.

Application was made yesterday by Gen. Couch for the services of Gen. Henry M. Nagle, who is now here and entirely recovered from a severe illness, to aid it organizing the State troops, but it was peremptorily refused by Gen. Halleck. This refusal is sincerely recretted, as the advice of able and experienced bate troops, but it was peremptorily retused by Gen. Halleck. This refusal is sincerely re-gretted, as the advice of able and experienced officers is greatly needed at Harrisburg. Gen. Nagley, although not able to resume active service in the field, is willing to test his strength in defence of his native State. WEST CARNWALL, CONN., June 19.

A company of men have established them-elves in Goshes, Conn., who are reported to be deserters from the army, togeth some disloyal men in that vicinity. are fortifying every monntain with the sup-posed purpose of realsting the draft. Their number is variously estimated at from 25 to 1,000. Great excitement exists in that region Boston, June 19.

Six hundred and fifty bales of cotton were seized by Gen. Banks in Louisiana from the rebels. They were sold at auction to-day, bringing from 63 1/4 to 58 1/2 per pound.

MURPERESORO, June 19.
Private David Blazor, 4th Indiana Battery, of Roussean's division, is to be shot to-morrow for the crime of desertion.

[Special Desputches to the Louisv'lla Journal]

CINCINNATI, June 19. Oingineary, June 19.
A special despatch to the Commercial, sated
Memphis, June 15, via Cairo, says that, in the
fight between Johnston and Grant, a the
6th of June, about 700 Confederate prisoners
were captured, 150 of whom arrived have octerday. In conversation with one of the orisoners, a former resident of this city, I earn that Johnston in that engagement had 5,000 men, and that he could not hold his

A man has arrived from the interior of the A man has arrived from the interior of the State, who is directly from the rear of Johnston's army, who says that Johnston can do nothing toward disloding Grant with his present force; that in every attack he has suffered a severe loss in killed and wounded.

I am told by two gentlemen from the rear of Price's army, who left on the 9th, that that officer had a layse force in the vicinity of Milcer had a large force in the vicinity of Mil

iken's Bend, and that he was destroying coton, cotton sheds, and gins, in all directions.
Joe Sexton, half brother of Gen. Forrest,
he guerilla, was killed a few days ago while The Warrior brings news from Vicksburg up to the 12th. Greenlas had landed on the couton plantations back of Miliiken's Bend, capining negroes, and burned a considerable

of cotton sheds, gins, and farming itensils. The rebels were all driven Do Soto Point last Thearsday by gun and mor-tar boats. The river is rising, with plenty of water to Vicksburg.

Cairo, June 18. CAIRO, Jnne 18.

I left Chickasaw crossing Sunday night, the
14th. On Saturday at 2 A. M., the approaches
in front of Sherman's lines were pushed
through the rebel rifle-pits, and within twen-

y feet of one of their bastions. The enemy threw a lighted shell over the parapet into the approach, but without damage, and received in return twenty-three hand grenades, twenty of which exploded and rove the rebels out, and the officers in charge of the working party crowded over the para-pet and recovered two of the nnexploded grenades, one of which is on its way to the icago Board of Trade.

The enemy on Friday cut away the timber in the rear of his lines, and on Saturday opened with eleven-inch shell and two or three siege Gen. Logan silenced the mortars with his 30-pound Parrotts and 12-pounder.
No shells have been thrown into the city for several days, and all are being directed on the

enemy's intrenchments.

Deserters report provisions short, the rations being one pound of bacon and a corres-ponding piece of coarse bread made of black peas and corn meal—about one third the usual It is almost impossible for rebel soldiers to

descri and but few come into our lines.

Pemberton threatens to hold out until the last man, horse, and dog has been eaten; but he need not wait for that, as his lines must give way before that time, and it is evident that he is not building new ones. He can plant no new guns within range nor use those the main works, as our rifle-pits are within one hundred yards and in some places loss than fifty leet. Vicksburg must fall when General Grant rders it, but he may wait a few days to save

The army is in most excellent health and eady to follow when led. Osterhans is in command at Black River, where he is throwing up heavy works. The country is broken and easily defended. John-

ton could not cross the river with one hun dred thousand men.

Eighteen thousand soldiers and four thousand citizens are within the enemy's lines, and cannot get away a man or gun. The rebel are saving up powder in our nnexp shells. Sharpshooting is brisk along the

tire lines.

A special to the Cincinnati Gazetta, dated Philadelphia, 18th, says all the stories of the interruption of the trains on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, of the taking of Harrisburg, of a rebel advance upon Harrisburg, and the like, are pare sensational falsehoods. As matter leaf, there is a convenient to the contract of the ters look there is every indication that Penn

ters look there is every indication that Pennsylvania has simply indulged in a tremendous scare, by the side of which the Cincinnati scare is nuterly thrown in the shade.

There is no sufficient proof that a single rebel infantry soldier has touched the soil of Pennsylvania, or that the small cavalry force which has thrown the entire North into such spasms had any other purpose than to steal horses and drugs, and make a reconnoisance with a view to Lee's possible fature movements. onents.

Of course the statements telegraphed west

yesterday morning that there had been a bat-tle between Lee and our forces on the old Bull Rnn battle-field are utterly unfounded. The National Intelligencer of this morning calls for the restoration of McClellan to the command of the army of the Potomac. A committee of the Cincinnati Conncil is here and off to-day on an excursion down the hay to Fort Delaware, where a large number

of rebel prisoners are confined.

The President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad announces that the rebels are returning in force to Harrisburg.

All the rolling stock of the road has been ordered to this end of the line.

From another correspondent dated Philadel phis, Jnne 18, we learn the following:
The excitement in this city in consequence
of the invasion of the State is now subsiding, although recruiting and the organization military companies are still going on rapidly.

The evacuation of Harper's Ferry appear to have been only a temporary movement, and it is stated that it is again in our possession.

The news of the departure of the rebel force

ersbnrg affords the liveliest gratifrom Chambersburg affords the liveliest gratification to all.

The President has a special which says that General Ewell's force is concentrated at Winchester, while the rest of Lee's forces hold Hagerstown and such other points as will enable them to operate either against Harrisburg or Baltimore.

The object of the rebels, at the present time, is merely a matter of conjecture, but an idea.

The object of the rebels, at the present time, is merely a matter of conjecture; but an idea, which is prevalent here, and seems to be reasonable enough, is that the rebel pointlof attack is Baltimore, and that from Baltimore, should they succeed in capturing it, the next move would be on Washington. What seems to give color to this is, that all the troops coming on for the defense of this State are ordered on immediately to Baltimore.

The 7th New York was sent there, and other troops are pouring in from all parts.

ther troops are pouring in from all parts. Washington, June 19.
The Aeronantic Corps of the Army of the Potomac has been dispensed with.

The several army corps are steadily assuming the positions respectively assigned to

The first army corps on Sunday marched 23 miles, Monday 15, Tuesday 30. The distance the corps marched yesterday is not known, but was probably miles.

Our cavalry engaged in the fight of Wednesday, at Aldie, was under command of Kilpstrick. The rebel cavalry consisted of a portion of Fitz Hugh Lee's brigade, commanded

day, at Aldie, was under command of Klipstrick. The rebel cavalry consisted of a portion of Fitz Hugh Lee's brigade, commanded by the rebel Colonil Rosseau. The rebel force of cavalry and mounted infantry had come from the direction of Snicker's Gap, and arrived at Aldie two hours before our force reached that point. The rebels getting warning of Kilpatrick's approach, posted themselves in commanding positions, with, their ing of Kilpatrick's approach, posted themselves in commanding positions, with, their monnted sharp-hooters placed behind stone walls.

Kilpatrick charged upon the rebel advance and drove them furiously through the town, the rebels making a stand on the other side, where they posted a battery of degree in the

the rebels making a stand on the other side, where they posted a battery of 4 guns, in the road to Ashby's Gap, the rebel cavalry posting themselves along the wooded hills toward Snicker's Gap. Here some desperate charges were made by our cavalry and that of the rebels alternately, and after a fight of over three hours with varying success, the rebel force seemed to be gaining some advantages, when the regiment of Col. Dowly, which had been delayed from that direction for the purpose, came up to the contest, and by the purpose, came up to the contest, and by a desperate charge against the rebel battery of 4 guns and regiment of mounted Mississippi infantry, the tide was turned in our lavor, and the rebels were routed with loss, all the foe who had not been killed being captured. But the ideas of the victory was dearly bought by the loss of the brave Colonel Dowly, who, fell mortally wounded.

The rebel force was the advance of General

The rebel force was the advance of General Stuart's cavalry, who, it is allaged by prisoners, was advancing through Addie with the expectation of making a new raid.

We captured 100 prisoners, and a battle-flag belonging to the 5th Virginia Gavalry. The fact that the fight was so desponts is explained by the importance of the position to be gained. The Navy Department has received from Admiral Dupont the particulars attending the destruction of Bluffton, S. C. It appears that on the 3d, last, he ordered Lieut. Commander Bacon to proceed with the Commander McDepaugh On this expedition has army forces. on the 32,713. he ordered lifett. Commander Bacon to proceed with the Commodore McDonough. On this expedition the army forces. from fluster's command, numbering 1,090, embarked on the transports under the command of Col. Barton. By order of this officer the town of Blamon was destroyed by fire,

the town of Binimon was destroyed by fire, the caurch there only being spared, though the rebel troops made several charges on, our troops, but were driven back. Binffica, being destroyed, the soldiers re-embarked without a casualty and returned to Hilton Heast. Sr. Louis, June 19. Nothing of general interest has transpired in the State Convention in the past three days. The emancipation committee had their meeting to-day and agreed upon a report, which Will be presented to the coravention by Gov. Gamble to-morrow. The report is signed by seven ont of the nine members of the commitseven ont of the fine measures of the commenda tee, and, it is understood, recommenda that slavery shall cease absolutely in 1876; prohib-its the immigration of slaves from the other States, but expresses no opinion regarding the submission of the ordinance to the people.

HARRISBURG, June 19, 9 P. M. It is understood that Milroy is advancing toward the east with 4,000 mounted infantry and 5,000 riflemen, well mounted, from the

FREDERICK, MD. June 20 The enemy's cavalry left Boonsboro last evening, after capturing a number of horses, and returned to Hagerstown yesterday.

Six thousand infantry are reported to have crossed at Williamsport. It is not believed that they will visit Frederick.

The enemy has nearly 6,000 infantry this side of the Potomac, under Gen. Rhodes. Two regiments of infantry and a squad of cavalry are at Sharpsburg and the remainder are encanted between Williamsport and Hagerstown. No artillery has been sent over, nor have any troops crossed since yesterday morning.

ticky notes at 1 g cent, and indiana notes at 5/81 m cent pres. We quote the notes of the three old banks of Tanacesca at 10/812 g cent dis. Government certificates of indebtedness are bought at 28%. Southern carrency is quoted at 50% out discount. Eastern exchange in demand at 5/8% We set discount buying, and pare 5 greatures seed as a 10/2. Altonon—We quote 75 W cent at 190, 59 W cant at all 10.2. . Ewell has lett Williamport and gone Gen. Ewell has lett Williamport and gone toward the main body of his command, stationed at Charlestown. Lee's army is not known to be within supporting distance of Ewell, and it is very probable that the force now in Maryland will not penetrate fusiher north. The cavalry force numbers about twelve hundred, nnder Jenkins.

The party which first advanced upon Greencastle and Chambersburg anmbered only six hundred and fifty.

hundred and fifty. Washington, June 21. The following report has been received at

The following report has been received at the Navy Department:

Flag-ship Wabash, Fort Royas Harbor, June 15.—Sir: I have the honor to report to the Department that, on the night of the 5th inst, a steamer attempted to run ont of Charleston. She was turned back by the Wissahieton, which vessel pursued her over the bar, firing at her repeatedly. The steamer was sunk. From subsequent information obtained from two descripts from Charleston, whom I send North by the Massachusetts, there is reason to believe the vessel was the Isaac Smith. On the night of the 10th inst. another steamer attempted to run the blockade into Charleston by the Sanford Channel. She was fired at by several of the vessels, but in the darkat by several of the vessels, but in the dark-ness elnded them. On the next morning at daylight she was discovered at the north end of Foiey Island. She was a large stde-wheel steamer, supposed to be the Havelock, but this is not certainly ascertained.

The report of a battle al Centreville between the Federal army and the rebels is without any foundation. There is believed to be no infantry force of the enemy this side of the Ball Run monstain.

Ball Run monntain.

New York, June 21. A Mobile despatch of the 12th reports the arrival there of the Yankee propeller Boston, captured off Pass I Ontre by a party of sixteen men from Mobile, who also burned the barges

men from Mobile, who also burned the barges Lennox and Texas, with valuable cargoes for New Orlesns, at the mouth of the Mississippi. Other deepatches say the bombardment of Port Hudson continues.

Citizens of Horn Lake report thirty-seven transports, with troops and supplies, going down the Mississippi.

The gunboat Eseex is reported captured by the rebels at Port Hudson.

The Orizaba is reported by the rebels on a bar four miles below Natchez.

Jackson despatches of the 13th report that the Federals are within 300 yards of the water works of Vicksbusg. They have mounted siege guns and opened fire without doing damage. So far our loss (rebel) in the whole series of Grant's attacks is 6,000. No fear is entertained in regard to the subsistence of the ertained is regard to the subsignarison of Vicksburg.

HARRISBURG, June 20. Operations were commenced on our side to-y by a portion of a New York cavalry regi-ent, capturing twenty rebel prisoners at Mo-onnelsburg, in Fulton county. Col. Lawrence, with a portion of the 127th

Pennsylvania regiment (mouated), captured a squad of rebels who were marauding on this side of the river. We hold Chambersburg and the citizens are arming and fortifying the city. Gan. Conch had ordered that the place be held.

The fortifications opposite this city are finished and are considered impregnable.

The rebels are known to be 8,000 strong at Hagarston and

Hagerstown and Williamsport.
The rebels hold the north bank of the Potomac river, from Camberland to Harper's Ferry.
Gen. Kelly drove them out of Comberland, and when they left they threatened to return and furnish themselves with horses and forage The rebels have done an immense am

damage.

It is thought Gen. Rhodes is opposite Williamsport with 29,000 men. The rebel Gen. Imboden is reported as advancing, but this is considered doubtful. [Bia on' Special.] HARRISBURG, June 20. A heavy force of rebels continues to linger in the vicinity of Hagerstown and Williams-port. Sconts sent out from Chambersburg re-port that their movements this morning indicate a retreat to the other side of the

cotomac, but this evening they moved in the irection of McConnellsville and Bedford Milroy is on the alert for them. MEMPHIS. June 19. via Cargo, June 21. Official advices from Vicksburg of the 16th inst. are received. The siege progresses slowly but surely. Our total loss during the past week is estimated at less than forty; not over eight or ten were killed.

musketry shells up to the time the despatches were written, but with no success. An attack from Johnston was looked for daily, but each day lessens his chances of acomplishing anything.
The guerillas are still active at various points
in the Missispipi. Nothing has been heard
om the cavalry expedition sent out by Gen.

from the cavalry expension Vicksburg, June Hnribut.

Chickasaw Bayou, near Vicksburg, June 15.—There is incre-sed cannonading this morning. Logan's division is reported to be engaged. The enemy is resisting our advance on the central portion of the line.

It is thought that the rebels are expending the remainder of their ammunition before final

nston is accertained to be fortifying the east bank of the Big Black river.

A late Vicksburg paper, received at head-quarters, contains nothing important, but speaks of severe casualties. PHILADELPHIA, June 21, 2:30 A. M.

Philadelphia, June 21, 2:30 A. M.
The following is all the news of interest in
the Washington Star:
Major Brazell, of the United States Volunteers, received intelligence from Fayette county, Penn., this morning that the rebels in heavy
force were advancing on Pittsburg via the
National road leading from Cumberland across
the Allegheny Monntains. Their pickets had
reached Grantaville, Md., thirty-eight miles
from Unicontown, Fayette county, Penn., on
Wednesday evening last.
It is reported in Washington to-day that two
members of Hooker's staff were gobbled up
by guerillas last night in the vicinity of Fair-

y guerillas last night in the vicinity of Fair BALTIMORE, June 21. A party who left Frederick this morning ys the retels who came there last evening ere only a small squad who passed through e town captured a few horses, stayed an ur or two, and then left. This squad of bels were in pussuit of our signal corps from outh Mountain.

Our informant says no rebels were known

Our informant says no receis were known to be nearer than South Monntain when he left Frederick, at 2 o'clock.

The City Council met last night and appropriated \$100,000 for the defence of the city.

NEW YORK, June 20.

The Harrisburg Union of yesterday morning says there are now about 5,000 troops in Camp Curtin, and the number is constantly and rapidly increasing.

idly increasing.

CLEVELAND, O., June 20. The trouble in Holmes county is over, and he leaders of the movement to resist the enlment and draft were given np, and all is

Gol. Marc Mundy, Commandant of the Post, has rooms at the Leuisville Hotel, where strangers going South, arriving after office hours, and entitled to passes, may obtain them at 7 o'clock A. M. each day in time to take the morning trains.

No passes, however, will be given by the Commandant of the Post at his Hotel to others. an those arriving after office hours.

United States REVENUE STANPS. mand, and will constantly keep, a fail monly of the above stamps.

Persons ordering by mail may depend upon having their orders filled by return mail.

Unice in Custom-house.

PHILIP SPRED,
mar3 dawsm Col. Int. Rev. 3d Dis. Ly.

Ben't READ TRIS.—Rev. Jas. McFredene, Beopus, Ulster county, N. Y., writes: "Bhave no hesitation in certifying that Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zymbalsamum have restored the color and increased the growth of my heir, and I would cheerfully recommend them to these whose hair; may either begin to fail in color or decrease in Invuriance."
Sold by Druggists everywhere.
Greenwich street, New York.

On Thursday evening, June 18th, as Christ Church, by the Rev. James Craik, D. D., Major William Italian, of Detroit, Payman'er U. S. A., and Mant E., danghier of Thomas Steele, Esq., of this city.

In Jefferson county, Ky., on the 18th inst., by El's Wm. Crawford, Mr. H. W. BARCLAY to Miss SUSAN I Lawle.

On The sday morning, June 18, Florence, integrated daughter of the Key. A. C. Osborn and Saliis M. born, aged 5 months. Li Camphellevilla, Ky., on Thursday, June 1, 1 Mise S. & Avant, daughter of J. M. and E. J. Ava aged 17 years.

34 50694 75 for superfine. Wheat—sales 169 Bushels at 31691 05 for red and white, and market dull. We quote corn at 66670c for our and shelted. Sales of re-at 55c. Outs dull at 67670c from wagous. Barley at 31 25 2) 30. Sales shipsiuffs at \$20 ton, shorts at \$60, and SHEETINGS—Dull. Sales of GrW, at 35c F yard. Talsow—Held at 10c, but this is above the views of Eggs-Light sales at 960ite 3t 3mon.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

The merket for the past week has been unchanged and there are no established prices for anything. We note some difference in some of our quotations, but

note some survivace in some of our quotations, our they are very encertain. Money matters are ductu-ating. Gold is only worth 41 buying, and seiling at 47. Silver follows gold, and is quoted at 20,323 if cont. De-mand notes buying at 40,411. The bankers buy Ken-lucky notes at 1 if cent, and Indiana notes at 4,01 is

Asure-Potash 1@8c. pearl 1@10c.

eathers suddile, ginseng 65@70c.

@15c. Fresh roles retail at bull

Tman scap 7@74

CHARRE-Sales at 259%c.

APPLES-Sales prima Northern \$2 5000; BEANS-Bales at \$2 5000 75 % bushel.

BUTTER-Fair supply of Ohio in bexes, with sales a

CANDLES AND STAP-Mould captiles 13c, star 17c

COTTON, &C-Yarne declined; 40, 41, and 42 for valous numbers; twins '8c, and candlewick \$1 % b.

COAL-Retailing 40c. Pomeroy 30c.

FAAXBEED-No sa'es.

FLOUR AND GRAIN-83-73666 for extre family, and

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, SATURDAY, June 20.

t 65c, and newat 70c. Sales Bir coffee at 326650 POTATORS—Sales of 10) bbls Pinkeyes from store at 2 30 % bbl. Northern potators are selling at 43 7

rnovisions—market duit and notating doing. Our mess peris nominal at 29; new at \$18,091.50. Bulk means dull at se for shoulders, 50 for rides, and 60 fbe hama. No demand for bocon, except for hams, which are selling in late at 7% for country, 50 for plain canvasced loose, and 10%c for sugar-cured. Shoulders and sides are nominal at 4 wood. No transactions in

ird worthy of nexts.

Hors-26630e.

Har-Timothy in bales commands \$15617.*

Hung-Dew-rotted at \$1006110 % ton.

Hidde and Lawann-Green 6567c, sait-oured 1668

Re. Sole leather, Gherinnati cak, 35630e; hemlock

35c, bridle \$46640 15.

40c. Meach \$4664 15.

40c. Meach \$4664 15. 2 50; French \$4694 15. IRON, NAILS, AND FIREL—Bar S. C. 419044c, shareoal 5 50 for 10d; other sizes in proportion in lots of 100 kegs and newards; retail 95 50. Cast-sleel 2:@20c; Amert-

can blister for; steel slabs fic, and wings fin, JEANS—Heavy goods 55c; fine goods 70@40c LAND-Sales at 19925a.
MESS PORK-Old mess, in small lots, 9'5c, with Httls emand. Holders of sound lots are asking mo MANUVACTURED TORACCO-Sales of Kentuckyat 553 Co; extra \$1.

Oils-Linseed at \$1 35. Coal oil 40@70c per gallon.

fant ers' 91 20: Lard oil 80@e5c RAGS-5/40 IED FRUITS-Apples \$1 10/21 50. Penches \$3 50. Wool-Washed 55@54s. In crease 35@46c. Paints-White Lead 59@13 per 100 pounds; red lead

C. Extract Logwood 16816c.
WHISHAT—Light sales at 41c.
MACKERELS—No. 1 in hits at 82 28and No. 2 at 86 60. Енота-8003 24. Tonacco-Sales for the hat week have been light only fooling up four hwadred and thirty, a falling off of two hundred and two hogshoads since our last re-view. The stapla is becoming exhausted in this market, thereby reducing the sales very much.

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET.

Descript House Stock Markow-Doming & Howe, Loutsville, June 31, 1862. The trade at this yard the post week enting to-day, has been marked by no material change, yet a heavy buthrees has been dore, and a further decline in prices of slock have been made. The purchasers hidding off gra further decline caused the sellers to make the best of it to save themselves, which caused rather a plew myrket for a few days.

Cows and Calves range from \$15 to \$40 per head. Sheep and Lambe—The market has been well sup-fied,. sold as fast as they arrived. Prices for of sheep are from \$2.50 to \$3.50 Whead, or \$2.75 to \$3.5 sheep are from \$2.50 to \$3.50 pt head, or \$2.75 to \$3.5 per 100 has great. Lansho from \$2 to \$3.5 head.

Hogs—The receipts have i-sen, very large, and a have business assistent done, with bas faw remaining over unsold. The most thus were offered wers Kentucky slop-fed hegs, and rather light, which enned the market to be rather shill. Heavy corn-fed hops domand fine prices. We juote \$2.30 to \$4.25 for slop-fed, and heavy corn-fed range from \$4.25 to \$3.91 to \$6.50. TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK ON SALE THE PAST WEEK

heep and lambs..... Bourbon House Stock Market—H. P. Viseman, Louisville, June 20, 1862, The cutile market has been very dull, and prices

The cattle market has ocen very dun, and prices again lower. The amility officing, is generally of the commonses kind. There is some inquiry for shipping cattle, but suitable stock can not be had at prices that shippers are willing to pay. Government contractors have bought none this week. Sheep have declined about 21c 24 bead, at which the market is brisk. Hog about Mr. if bead, at which the market is brisk. Hogs are selling slow at previous prices. Sales of cattle—Choice and extent \$4.00162; fair to good at Ni@te, and common and mough at \$2.025c. Sheep sell at 3@te, liva weight. Lambs at \$1.503 33 it head.

Hosp-Well fatted heavy soll, as shock; high veight at 3564c... Total humber of Live Stock on Sale the past were

BUCKEYE REAPER FARMERS. Call and one the BUCKEYE BRAPES AND MOWER which has proven itself in four years' trial by the farmers of Kantucky and Indiana to give better assistant the and have more points of excellence in it than all other machines combined.

WARRANTY. Wa warrant these Machines to be well made, of good natorials, simple, durable, and easy of draft for two haterials, master the form in the form in the later than the form in the form spread fram-6 to 10 acres of smass per day—both doing the work in a perfect manner. The Smaje Mower will cut lodged grass or lodged and wat clover without closeling. CASH PRICE.

We cheave keep a full supply of I art of also Machines on-Jand. Machines furnished enaphication,

PITKIN, WIARD, & CO. SWEEPSTAKES Separator and Cleaner. This Machina is fag. superior to any Eight-horse Superator and Clean-waver brought to this market. 1997 Call and see 3t-before buying showhere as cond go a circular.

We have in store a large assertment of the following implements of the very best workmanship:
4. HORSE LEVER POWER THE SULERS HORSE HAY-RAKES CUTTING-BOXES, CORN-SHELLERS, CULTIVATORS;

PITKIN, WIARD, & CO., DRUNKENNESS CURED THE instricts may now bid defence to the i

RAN AWAY OM THE SUBSCRIMENS. LIVING Frimble commark, E., about the 20th or ylast. a NECEO WOMAN and EUV u woman havysoare old, named Ellon rightly. The boy, har brother, name ut by year, old and quick spoken w ut by year, old and quick spoken w Both are mulattees. For the approa liberal reward for WILLIE SMETS. JOSEPH A. LOGAN, Stigo P. O. j17 d48 w3 PURPENTINE—250 galls Spirits Perpenting for the Co., B. A. BUBINSON & CO., S.5 Main et.

A LCOHOL-30 bble Alcohol, 74 and 98 per cent, for R. A. BOBINSON 4 CO. WINDOW-GLASS-1,000 boxes Window-Glass, as-norted sizes, for sale by 100 dakw2 E. A. ROBINSON & CO GLASSWARE-500 boxes Glassware, assorted, for

STRONG DELINIA is a certain case for Drandsmuss. It creates a dislike for strong drink, and one be administered without the knowledge of the patient. Price 38 a box. Seab by mall to any address by G. S. UPRAN, AMS CHEFREY STRUKE, PHILADELPHIA, PARCELLE, AMS AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE STRUKE, PRINCIPLE AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE STRUKE, AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE STRUKE, AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE STRUKE AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE

PLOUGHS, &c.

No ACEKS, TWO MINE NORTH OF LVanna, on the Jafferssarthie R. E., and atout one numbred yards from the road. 60 acres arg cleaned, and the nest good timber. The land live height. There is a good log botto and; necessary buildings, a good orchard of beating free lock water. A good orchard of beating free lock water. A good orchard of beating free locks water.

B. A. BOBINSON 4 CO.

TONEA BEANS-To lbe Tonka Beans for sale by B. A. BOBINSON & CO. CASTOR OIL-10 bbls Castor Oil for sale by Co. 130 don wil B. A. HOBINSON & CO.

I ICORICE De Cases Extract Licorice, but branch, ift dadw2 R. A. ROBINSON & CO. B. A. BOBINSON & CO.

.Igricultural.

THE SEVENT END A L . -// HILL

nd P art .- We see by t not from

No orn P n ylv na 1 C nor

o, W! e n a E r 1 1 f V or mig to the surface clast rvale of extra sevenie Exercite great on the roll of the ground on the roll of t a few places—o e in Loud n county, Virginia—where they appear twice in that him, owing to the fact that two familis overlap; but the two visitations always make the exact period of seventeen years. This circumfance has given rise to the 1 unlar impression in some places that calling them seventeen year locas is not correct; and we har of the venteral test of the return of these locusts. Records have been kept for more than a century of the family in Fastern Penusivania, and there are man living who have seen them in 187, 1817, 1834 and 1854, despect to meet them again.

and 1851, dexpect to meet them again

It is not known that any other insect lives so long as the one, but many others live several years, and observe a similar periodicity. Many of the ephemera flies that appear in such countless numbers, and are seen but a circle day upon the wing, have lived undar ware, in little cell in the mid, for several years, there teeding upon the imparities that otherwise would probably make that ware unwholesome, and cause the malarin of marshy districts. The chafer, or May bug, a dark brown beetle, about three quarters of an inch long, that fills the atmosphere sometimes on spring nights, and that bangs against the sides of your house or windows, giving rise to ides of your house or windows, giving rise to he saying, "as blind as a brette," has lived a larva or grab four years under ground, an often so numerous as to be quite descructive to the roots of some of the grapes, and occa-sionally injurious to the potatoes. This is the grab that boys often nee as bait for fresh-watu fishing; the locust is better, but boys canno wait seventeen years. Many other varieties

could be mentioned that require more than a year to go through the various stages of life, though most insects are annuals. The locust in its last or winged state appears to cat nothing. The selkworm, as a worm, is a gross feeder, but as a butterfly, eating seems to be no part of its business, and that, though not a rule, is common in insect life. But the execution were locust when it first emerges. not a rule, is common in insect life. But the seventeen year locust, when it first emerges from the ground, is a may of fain as; all the loultry, many of the birds, bogs, and even cats, teed upon it ravenously.

Faimers who plant their corn late in a locust year, so that the locusts shall come up first, will not be bothered with the crows. A lady in Germantown, Peonsylvania—a well known maturalist—has given an interesting account of the feeding of this insect underground. By digging up a pear tree she found

ground. By digging up a pear tree she found great numbers attached to the roots and living by suction. The writer of this had a large brood hatched from the eggs left in the trees by those that were here in 1860, which he kept in the earth in flower pots for several months, and fed by giving the roots of young trees, and always found them attached by their lit-tle beaks, just as you see the aphides and many

the beaks, just as you see the aphides and many others feeding above ground.

If this locust is injurious, it must be to the trees while under ground, by exhausting the sap; and from records keps by some cidermasking families in Rahway, N. J., there is reason to believe that the apple crop is a good deal dependent upon the age of the locusts. The first half of their lives, or for eight or nine years after each appearance, the cider crop has been found to be largest. It is certainly a very common saying that locust year is a good fruit year.

tainly a very common saying that locust year ir a good fruit year.

This insect above ground is harmless—It will seither bite you, sting you, nor poison, it will eat none of your possessions. At the utmost it will but sipa little dew from the cups the skies have filled. If your heart is in the light place—if you contemplate the wonders will cive you creat pleasure. It is one of certs will give you great pleasure. It is one of the most beautiful creatures in the insect world—elegant as the oriole among birds, or as the rose among flowers. "The red-eyed ciceds," has been a theme for poetry in all ages, but the wings of this locust are its espe-cial beauty: as clear and pellucid as water, with a bordering tint of yellow, beyond the power of the neither to imitate. All who heard them in the neighborhood

bree years ago will remember how vocal the whole country was with their music. As with whole country was with their music. As with most insects, the males are the only musicians. The "Pharaoh," long drawn out, of this locust, is not a voice, but is produced by a kind of drum, one on each side, just back and nuder the root of the wing. Touch this with the point of a pin and the voice ceases.

There is a variety of this locust in Brazil, where the noise of a single one can be heard a write. The locusts on Stuten Luland have been

where the noise of a single one can be heard a mile. The locuests on Statan Island have been beard on the Long Island side of the river, a distance of two miles. As the larger number come up at the same time, so the commencement of their singing is simultaneous.

In 1843, during the Millerite delusion, the sudden pouring forth of the locusts was looked upon as a sign that the "samab-up" was come, and many of the "believers" were looking for their ascension robes.

come, and many of the "believers" were looking for their accession robes.

The muscular power of insects is indescribable, except by comparison. Entomologists
teil as that if we could jump as fleas can, to
clear the North river at one leap would be a
small affair. Could men make drums of corresponding power to those of the locusts, Stenter would be nowhere—one would be enough
for General Halleck to master his mittion of
men. The seventeen year locust is not the locust

of the Bible, but very different in appearance as well as habits. "And Mose are tribed forth his rol over the mind of Egypt, and the Lord brought an east what upon the land all that king and all that night; and when it was morning, the east wind brought the locusts." And Joel says: "What the paimer worm hath left hath the locust eaten."

This locust was a grasshopper, to which our most common kind bears an exact resemblance, differing only in size, and is found in nearly all countries, but especially troublesome in hot. all countries, but especially troublesome in hot, dry climates, and being larger as you approach the equator. Specimens from Central America measure five and a baff inches in length, and eight inches when the wings are expanded. e common grasshopper of our fields in the il is about one and a half inches long; that Egypt and Eyria is a medium size between

The number of these locusts or grasshoppers is come countries is encredible to ns. We have no insect plaque at all to compare with them. Thempson, the missionary, gives most rivid descriptions of the destruction caused by them, realizing in one day the language of Joel, where he says: "The land is as the garden of Edon ketter them, and behind them a desolate wilderness—yea, and nothing shall escape them." He says that on one occasion he saw the young locusts so thick on the side of a the young locusts so thick on the side of a mountain that in their attempts to get ont of the way of his horse they roked down the de-nivity so as to resemble the overflowing of a shed of soft morter.

bed of soit morter.

These are the migratory locusts of the East, and are the terror of the Arabians. If they are so numerous as to consume all their food before their wings have grown, they march as an army in pursuit of more. The people cometimes dig trenches to stop their progress. The Emperor of Russic bace sent an army of thirty thousand men to fight them. After their wings have grown, if food falls them they take flight simultaneously, and such are they take flight simultaneously, and such are their numbers that the sunlight is obscured. They have teen known to fall into the sea in such numbers that when washed ashore the stench from their decaying bodies has caused

pestilence.
We have rothing of this kind to fear from our locust. The female, in making provision for the tuture of her race, has an instinct that teaches her to deposit her eggs in the twige of teaches her to deposit her eggs in the twigge of trees. The punctures she makes for this purpose sometimes kill these hannches, and are always deformities, but are soon ontgrown.

Farmers who have young fruit orchards are often greatly alarmed at the advent of the locusta, and we see in some of the papers elaborate instructions given how to manage the trees. These editors antisamers are more frightened than they will be hurt. Cultivate and manure your young orchards as they should be, and your trees will soon outgrow these wounds; but if hadly punctured, treat them as you would your grape vines—prune severely—cut off the injured branches, and your trees will be the better for it.

The writer of this watched the locusts in 1860, with surpassing interest, and only re-

1860, with surpassing interest, and only regrets that it will be so long before another

nothing is more wonderful than the instincts of insects, and the locust can teach us many lessons. How can they know, after groping about in the dark, far under ground, for nearly seventeen years, the tract day when all are to come up? How should they know that it is test to come in the dask of the evening? Who tells from that in the critical time their transformation—while casting of the subterranean coat—they will be helpless; i for a time they will be white, and thus be poruliarly exposed to their enemies, the birds, but that in the night the birds will be asleep? Who tells them that as seen as they emerge from the ground they must direct their course toward the nearest tree? And who teaches them bow to know a tree? Byon to them, for the seventeen jears of their liver, had been as uscless as to the fishes in the Mammoth Cave, for the till they know that when that old cost is near off their wines will be liberased; cost is cost off their wings will be liberated; and, to give them a better chance to expand, they must be in such a position that gravity may belot to unfold them. During this process, lasting about half an hour, the locust always

garda et t. le fan ar c't bly and ra binto the case the wiles. It' we unfolds them. Place them in a differ at sitten and this delicate process in other application applies.

THE I ARTH CORP. ARTH CORP. ISSUSTED.
IN THE REAR, TWO MILES FACH VICE CRES.
June 1, 1833.

There is now a continuous chain of riffa-pits along our whole front, and generally so a congil entire array lines. Hallo, our ar-t may is planted without a yard of the ene-y's the riffact of the energy and of the ene-pheres are to than 2' years diseast, and on the same animals with the first against m. Curaciance pickets and 'irrp-1997' rage within 100 yards of the forts, may like yards! Whenever a robel is fool by enough to show bims!t, w iz' pop b. gl goesa dezen let len mes inge sat him to warn him of his danger! The embrasures are watched as closely as a vig lant, hingry at would watch a rat-hole. If Messes, Arti-lerymen cx 11 tany horite demons ration, even so little as to show the muzzle of their pet war-dog, selid slot, seed, and miniss actup an instantaneous howl, and beloe forth succession that their aworn enemy. Thus is the enemy watched day and night on our front, and I believe this is the case all along the whole live

and I believe this is the case an along the whole line.
A 9 o'clock this evening, our pickets on the left had quite an exerting skirm so which lasted about 15 uninties, during which time several pieces of arillery were fired by the enemy, and premptly returned. Having had cause to expect an attempt from the enemy to yet their way through our lines, we thought that the evental hear had come. However, this sorties and on his and musketry restel got quietus put on it, and musketry restel

Intil II P. M.

I had leen to the front since half past eight, witnessing the bombardment of the city by the mortars from below the city. About 11 P. M., picket firing commenced at the left again, and extended rapidly along our whole front. It increased to a general skirmish, when cut artillery opened in concert with terrific volleys on the enemy. We had but just laid dawn, when this new stack backs our. Again. lown, when this new attack broke out, Agai we hastened to the front—first being told that our shells had fired the city. As we reached the summit, a bright glare of fire and smoke cur see is not tred the eity. As we reached the summit, a bright glare of fire and smoke mirgled together met our vision—ascending higher and higher—producing the conviction that it was more extensive than the burning of a house. It must have been near the Courthouse, but it is not probable that it was this building, as the stroke of its bell could be plainly beard ringing out the terrible cry of fire! fire! fire! From the uptorar caused in the city, which could be heard above the din and strife of the firing in the rear, it was thought that the fire was being soldiery; therefore two of our 30-pound l'arrots were changed to that direction. They planted a dozen or more shells directly in the mids: of the conflugration. The aito part of the military music scale asluted our cars (quite near enough—quite!) as we stood ou the summet, almost entranced at the wild, exciting scene before as. Let us sum up the component parts of this midnight reverty, held under the rosy glare of foll-orbed Luna. Ingredient No. 1: Promiscuous musketry firing, with a fewer heat on the spectators of an attack in force every moment. Irgredient No. 2: Extensive flashes of light on the horizon westward, forerunners of communication advertising us of hur warriar. ment. Irgredient No. 2: Extensive flashes of light on the horizon westward, forerunners of communication advertising us of buge mortar shells rising, as it were, out of the bosom of the Mississippi—higher—higher—higher—revolving o'er and o'er, exhibiting its lighted sparkling fuse at every revolution, until Venus is reached and encircled (not affectionately so, for "distance lends enchantment to the view"), and higher still o'er this most brillant of and higher still o'er this most brilliant of heaven's noctornal diadens (not excepting pale, lenely Luna—only on courting nights), it describes an acute arc, halting at the apex as if struggling between artificial propelling power and gravitation, then down—down—laster and faster, it shricks and tears through the atmosphere, emitting sounds like forty escape valves letting off steam, growing louder and harsher until near the earth; then a beautiful globe of crimson light breaks forth, often with a fing like Saturn encircling and higher still o'er this most brilliant o often with a ring like Saturn encircling it, with bright eccentric scintillations of pyrotechnic genius—then a few seconds of time for sound to travel to us, then boom! time for sound to travel to is, then boom! a roar—a crush—approaching the awriul sublimity of heaven a londest, fercest thunders follow, echoing and reverberating through glen, ravine, and monntain top—ac, e'en to the sphere of cloude—then rolling away, and is soon lost in illimitable space! The result, we must for the present stow away with time. Ingredient No. 3—30's, 20's, and 10-pound Pairtots, mingling their uncarthly yells together; shells screaming, hissing, maniac-like o'er our heads—in front—in rear—all around us; enemy's builets constantly importuning us for patronage—i. c. to shave off the elfin locks of our devoted crazinms, trimming our sanded, sun bleached goatees and mustaches; chinting a new stave of military music near our aurial appendages (music composed by Signor England Neutrality Cartridge, Professor of Friendschip, Sound International Policy, and Goodwill of the African); sauffing air thick

Geodwill of the African); snuffing air thick with smoke, intently listenlar for demonstrations on either flank, etc. Who says this is not midnight revelry and war?

The enemy must have suffered immensely, simply because our guns got the range of their encampments and of the heart of the city.

June 'id.—The bembardment which commenced so vigorously last evening continual. June 7d.—The bombardment which commerced so vigorously last evening continued and night with abatement only at intervals. Morpheus, the drowsy god, could not be prophitated. His soporific highness left all of us in high dudgeon, with a very pointed and summary order for us to report to Mars.

This morning broke with a slight breeze fanning the heated atmosphere, with here and there a fleecy cloud indicative of rain. However, it soon cleared away, and at 10 A. M. old Sol got his oven heated up to pretty near the bakir g point. Towards noon he became more meteitul, and vouchsafed unto us half a dozen zepbyrs, and three breezes, all strongly perfumed with the odor of inanimate cow and sow, which some one had forgotten to accord the necessary and usual burial rites. Casual

the necessary and usual burial rites. Casual artillery firing continued throughout the day. It has been recertained beyond a doubt that artillery firing continued throughout the day. It has been exertained beyond a doubt that the enemy are removing siege gras from the water-fiort, and placing them in position on our front. They isbor night and day like beavers, strengthening and increasing their fortifications. If any one has ever thought or believed that Vicksburg is going to fall easily by charge or assant, let him be undeceived. If they are etarred into a surrender, of course we shall find means of crossing their moats or ditches, otherwise it will be a perilons undertaking and great loss of life must be the consequence, whether successful or not. It is never wise to gloss over facts nor to represent difficulties any lighter than they really are. The enemy are doubtless on short rations, and their numbers probably only one third of our own, but as It is now a certainty that they are heavily reinforcing Johnston our chances of speedy success are materially lessened. Rumor has this tale afloat—that Osteriaus attacked Johnston May 31 and whipped him June 1 and pursued him with cavalry, personally leading, and was mortally wounded in a desperate encounter with the retreating enemy. By some it is believed, by some not. I have no particular reason for believing this rumor nor of disbelieving it.

June 3—Morning Newa.—Speut two hours last night in visiting our rifle pits and expreme front.

We have barricades of cotton and rifle pits

We have barricades of cotton and rifle pits within 100 yards of one of the enemy's heav-iest taction of forts. The moon shone bright and clear, so that the practiced eye could easi-ly see the enemy at work. Our men are also

at work and as much exposed to the enemy, int there was very little picket firing last The rumor concerning Osterhaus is scarcely The rumor concerning oscerations credited this morning.

I think it is safe to premise that we shall have warm work here this week, and certainly so if Vicksburg does not fall within that time. I hope to be able to chronicle the entire success of our arms. More anon.

CADEZ ORION.

[Special Despatches to the Louisville Journal.]

CINCINNATI, June 17.

A special despatch to the Cincinnati Gazette, dated Chicksaw Bayon, June 8, via Cairo, June 10, says: J. T. Sawyer, Esq., of Chicago, and Mr. Burnside, of Freeport, Ill., brother to the General, who have just arrived on the St. Louis, inform me that they this morning went on the field of the late struggle at Milliker's Bend, and from them I obtain the most reliable and distinct account I have yet heard of that affair. Some 70 dead bodies of negroes had been buried, and nearly one hundred rebel dead lay unburied, the negroes being determined to bury their own comrades first.

It must, from all accounts, have been one of the most horrible combats of the whole war. It appears the rebel force numbered about 6,000. The negroes were driven back until almost forced into the river, when they rallied and charged bayonets upon the rebels, other pinning them to the earth; and when their bayonets were breken by cinbbing their gups and beating our the brains of the enemy, the latter came on with a yell of no quarter. My informants state that though having traversed a number of fields, they have never before seen such ghastly-looking corposes. This indicates the terrible desperation with which the combatants struggled. The officers of the two negro regiments were feartuily decimated, but the negroes took a terrible re-[Special Despatches to the Louisville Journal.]

of the two negro regiments were fearfully deimated, but the negroes took a terrible re-tenge in the blood of rebel officers. One abel Colonel was killed, and a large number Below is a despatch to Gen. Grant in regard by othe affair:

slaughtered. The negroes becoming infuria-ted attacked the rebels and slaughtered them like sheep, taking over 200 prisoners and driving back the Cockederates. I also learn that we captured five pieces of artillery. The Chocataward Dekalb gunboat were there, taw and Dekalb gunboat were there.

A. D. PORTER, Admiral.

Parrantw mion k . fers

II has on a core h of pain. And his wish at even, has pra er at morn Were Io vish has home again. Line and of his a ther for awar, Andle to Lot estable with Wich Wich established a burning out Andrew Los had builded.

Hetal: I fish no, the firefeel nt. hetalite fh'i hildin Filly, Hiltoria histobe, It is clear Ari'r Wediren his dischargas. We fold him has feer a "Lo nov ray, la

Whoter is native the title golden sere to A. i. me in Leavy of God.

And we sail though his gas would never to hold The lains of his could be been, 1 4 and whit for the and to by the life-river fair But he we, lar like to'k d of his burial lone

ately. Affeirs are culminating.

men, and that they had taken to the woods.

[Special to the Louisville Journat.]

Vicksburg no great results or grand move-ments had taken place up to the 10th. Skirm-ishing and sharpshooting continued as usual, and Grant's mining and other operations, cal-

obtaining information.

There was yet no enemy in the vicinity of Haines's Bluff, but General Sherman had everything in readiness for their reception. No enemy had been seen since the fighting of Saturday and Sunday, the 6th and 7th inst., in the neighborhood of Milliken's Bend and Vanna's Reits, but their gaining will be fatal.

in the neighborhood of Milliken's Bend and Young's Point, but their coming will be fatal should they again attack our forces.

Nothing is said by the passengers as to the reported sinking of the gunboat Choctaw, and it is believed to be a canard.

Milliken's Bend, La, June 10, via Cairo, June 15.—A brigade of rebels under General McCullough, brother to Ben, attacked the 7th, 11th, and 13th Louisiana, and the 15th Mississioni, colored regiments, in all about one

11th, and 13th Louisiana, and the 15th Mississippi, colored regiments, in all about one thousand men, on Sunday morning last at this place. A fight casued, in which the neggoes fength like heroes, but were forced to take retuge behind piles of cotton on account of the superior numbers of the enemy. After the first volley the negroea clubbed their muskets, and went in for a hand to hand fight. The rebals elected to cusarter, and havenetted the wonn-

Louted no quarter, and bayonetted the wonn-fed. The colored troops took up the cry, and played the sume game. Negroes and rebels were found dead on the field each transfixed with the

exonet of the other. Several rebels were und with their skulls mashed in by the neroes' muskets.

Gen. McCullongh is reported dead from the

effects of the amputation necessary from a wound received. The total killed yet heard from is 78, wounded 154. The rebels lost about 100 killed. Their wounded were re-

All our militia regiments are getting under arms at the city armories. Bells were rung at midnight in Brooklyn calling out minute men and regiments. They assembled at 8 o'clock. Large numbers leave this morning for Philadelphia.

New York, June 16.
The Baltimore American of Monday says:

The most reliable information we have been

small force of our men at Berryville, under Gen. M. C. Reynolds of which the 1st Maryland

battery formed a part. They fell back before superior numbers and joined Gen. Milroy at Winchester after a sharp engagement, the re-

winchester after a sparp engagement, the results of which are unknown.

At the same time, Winchester was attacked in front from the south by a torce reported to be under command of the successor of Sione-well Jackson. The troops that made the attack at Berryville are reported to be under command of Gen. Trimble.

A third force, after this encounter, are said to be required attackment of our men at

to have captured a detachment of our man at Bunker Hill, and then moved on Marting-burg. At 4 P. M. yesterday they demanded the surrender of Martinsburg, giving 40 minutes for the women and children to leave

[Special to the Louisville Journal,]

MURPHEBBLOOK June 15.
A great scare took place a few days since ut
Augusta, Ga., eccasioned by a report that a
body of Federal raiders were in the vicinity.
The most intense excitement is said to have

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

From the Sinte of Maryland 10,000, from the State of Pennsylvania 50,000, from the State of Ohio 30,000, from the State of Ohio 30,000, from the State of Western Virginia 10,000, to be mustered into the service of the United States forthwith, and to serve for the period of six months from the date of such muster into the service, nuless sooner discharged, to be mustered in as infantry, artillery, and cavalry, in proportion which will be known through the War Devartment, which department will also design

partment, which department will also designate the several places of rendezvous. These

militia are to be organized according to the rules and regulations of the volunteer service, and such orders as may be realter be issued.

Wm. II. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Washington, June 15.
Richmond papers of Saturday contain the

Richmond papers of Saturday contain the following items:

The State pilson and the city fail are so completely jammed with ull sorts of prisoners and criminals that the authorities know not what to do with fibem. There are now detailed in Libby prison one hundred and thirty-five Yankee officers, ninety-five of whom were captured near Rome, Ga. They are detained to gether with citizen prisoners until the United States Government comes to terms on the issue pending between our and their commissioners.

missioners.
Our losses at Culpepper on Tuesday were

Tyler, who commands at Martinsburg,

NEW YORK, June 16.

moved.

WASHINGTON, June 14.

in a elranger's runotaesd bed,
That no reset; na'setl n's hand would be trained
To we o'er his grave when deal. We Isliff in that God would mark the spot Where all of his children lav, And not one of 11 lived has be for got

But he sight land whi-per all tooling, so ton z. So many long weary ; cors, And my lonely wife and little one Alone to a vale of lears."

We teld him the word of God had gone for the In truth and between, As the Friend of the widow's lenely life, The Guide of the Intherless, When death had st Hed that loving heart

Kind hands with gentle care
Had saved for her, that low-ly wife, One tress of his long, bright hair. Then they wrapped the worn-out soldier's clithet

Round he martyred hero's breast,

And In his rude unvarnished bed Laid him sadly away to rest. Not a hymn was sung, not a prayer was raised, Not a word of counsel said.

But the hi cling's rude, uncareful hands Filed the damp mould ofer his head.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

AFFAIRS IN SIMPSON COUNTY.

FRANKLIN, KY, Jane IIIth, 1863.

This county having been less guarded has been, until lately, more exposed to rebel guardilla raids than any other on the line of the railroad. The result was that railroad-destroyers and rebel horse thieves have piled their vocation industriously, and, as to horse stealing, 1 retty successfully. Until some five weeks since, no soldiery have been stationed here for almost twelve months. Under the efficient administration of Gen. Indah, at Bowling Green, and of Capt. S. F. Johnson, who for a few weeks past has commanded a body of troops stationed here, we teel that the day of deliverance has dawned to the Union citzens of this region of country. The command of Captain Johnson are Keutnekians, a portion of them the 8th Kentucky envalry, and a portion the 34th Kentucky envalry, and a portion the 34th Kentucky envalry, and a portion the efficient in the discharge of their duties. Capt. Johnson is kind, but vigilinat, and deals with treason as a crime to be encountered and crushed speedily and unsparingly. Lieut. Murtell, Provost Marshal, always at his post, treats all properly, but manifests that nice discrimination so necessary to meet properly all the various cases and questions coming before him. Captains Morrow and Coward, Lieuts. Abbat, Crandal, and Brekner, have proved themselves truly efficient in their spheres as comman lers. We do not intend, by mentioning a portion of the command, any disparagement of others, either officers or soldiers, for they have, by their gentlemanly bearing and deportment, already established an enviable reputation in this community.

The rebels in this county are learning that they must cither be loved ut act. So. The Correspondence of the Louisville Journ AFFAIRS IN SIMPSON COUNTY.

The rebels in this county are learning that The rebels in this county are learning that they must either be loyal or act so. The numerous military arrests and punishments here prove to them that the military authorities are in earnest—that loyal citizens shall be protected, and active rebels punished. The enforcement of one of Gen. Judah's wholesome orders, that of requiring rebels to make up the losses of Union citizens, sustained by the incursion of horse thiever, will, we think have a salutary effect.

You like short articles. We felt it our duty to say a word in commendation of the little

You like short articles. We felt it our duty to say a word in commendation of the little band of brave officers and soldiers stationed here, who are emphatically the right men in the right place, some of whom, reside in your city. We are proud to know that they are appreciated and kindly treated by the cicizens here, and we hope, when the war is over and the Union restored, the remembrance of officers, soldiers, and citizens of the times and days of our mixing and commingling will be pleasant and without alloy. Captein Johnson, whose time of calistment will scon expire, will raise a regiment ment will scon expire, will raise a regiment for the service under the recent act of Con-gress, and we know of no person who would make a more efficient regimental commander.

May the war soon cease, the rebellion be crushed, and newer restored throughout the length and breadth of the land; a peace, however, that leaves no dismemberment of the Union, no star stricken from the national ban-

HEATQUARTERS ISI BRIGADE, 101h DIVISION, 13th Asmy Cords, Dep't of the Tenn., Camp on Bayou, Pierle, Miss., May 5, 1883. To the Editors of the Louisville Journal: To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

Chancing to see a copy of the Daily Journal of the 24th ult, in which my name was favorably mentioned as a candidate in the Third Congressional District, I deem it proper clearly to define my present position in this crisis of our country, and to express a sincere wish that ample justice may be done to others. Sceing my country's danger in the very infancy of this rebellion, I girded on my sword to do battle for her existence, her laws, and her free institutions. After a two-years' stuggle with the monster secession, and having gained battles and promotion, and expestruggle with the monster secession, and having gained battles and promotion, and experienced stern war in nearly all its phases, it is my strong conviction of daty, as well as of choice, that I can, in my humble capac tr, strike harder blows in the army than I could in the halls of Congress. Not only this, but there are others from our gallant State who deserve the honor of representing the people in Congress more than myself. Among the number I will mention the Hon. II. C. Grider, a patrick and a statesman—a man who came number I will mention the Hon. II. C. Grider, a patriot and a statesman—a man who come boldly out from a conglomerate mass of politicians who held various opinions (and I need not add that many were ininical to our Government), some directly opposed to the interests of our Commonwealth; he it was who proudly declared himself on the side of the Union. He has struggled and fought against treason incessantly, oft 'midst danger and despair, but never once has he faltered or swerved from his first position.

To my friends in Simpson county, and throughout the entire Third Congressional District, I would say, go heart and hand in the support of your old and faithful representative, the Hon. H. C. Grider, providing he should permit his name to come before you. He is my first choice, and I trust that you

ative, the Hcn. H. C. Grider, providing he should permit his name to come before you. He is my first choice, and I trust that you will have the opportunity of electing him.
When our country is once more at peace
within herself, and all the world beside, then
in caucus assembled we will make choice of best und most eligible men to represent noble old State, and should there be

among the closen number any scarred and war-begrimed veterans, let them be remem-bered as their merita deserve. Until then (I speak for myself), I feel that I can render my untry better service fighting than making litical speeches. I remain a patriot and freeman, S. G. BURBRIDGE.

FRANKLIN, TENN., June 10, 1863. To the Editors of the Louisville Journal: In reading your daily issue of the 8th inst. In treading your day issue of the car high; at this place. The author of that statement appears to know no other regiment save the seth Indiana infantry, and the 7th Kentucky cavalry. I will inform you that the old regiment, so well known in Kentucky as the 33d ladiese infants, restricted in the effect. ment, so well known in Kentucky as the 33d Indiena infantry, participated in the affair. If you could have seen a portion of the 33d loys cutting their way backwards and forwards through the rebels, you would no doubt say that we are entitled to some of the glory. I would be pleased to see the thing set right betore the people.

I. I. GRAHAM,

Sergt, Co. C. 33d Ind.

H. Q. 4 MILES IN REAR OF VICKSBURG,) H. Q. 4 MILES IN ITEMS OF VICESBURG, June 10.

The siege is still prosecuted with more firing. During the past two days several of the enemy's gams have been silenced by our batteries and sharp-shooters. Deserters say the garrison was upon the point of mutiny. Some ane desirous of flighting their way out to Johnson, to which the chief officers will not consent. All previous reports of destitution are confirmed.

are confirmed.

The rebels occupy Sartoria and Yazoo City. Full accounts from Milliken's Band make our less in the recent battle 140 in killed and 155 wounded. Col. Seib, and eight offivers were wounded. Four Lieutenants were killed

in command of the negro troops.

The blocks, it is admitted, have fought with great bravery after the black flag was raised by the enemy, killing every robel they reached. The robe a were under McUullach, who Mississippi Riven, June 7, 1833.

The enemy attacked Milliken's Band this afternoon. The negro regiments at first released to the apprisoner in fused to fight, and, as far as captured, were slaughtested. The negroes becoming infusion.

Our losses at Calpepper on Idesday were liceavy, and among them were some of our lest officers. Our casualties were fifty killed, two hundred wounded, and five hundred prisoners. Among the killed was Goneral Wright:

Prinadelphia June 16. The rebels, under Peter Avenut, robbel the citizens of about \$16,00 worth of goods and The Mayor has issued aproclamation in view of the urgent necessity of instant action to protect the capital wiging the closing of stores, and calling on the prople to connect them selves inomediately with the existing military organizations for the delence of the city.

ch burg. ci I to the Commercial dated Sutortia,

and required a good behavior.

A tumber of troops left for Fulton county on Saturday night, where the canolling commissioner's papers were solved and detroyal and county. nearly a week ago. They stripped the Yazo Mail 1 of Alstande, Jrivan Sefore them the live steek and Landa, if grain; 500 cattle were on on to llaim. Bauff.

There we slight skinnishing yesterday between the compt account and our troops, in which we lastbetage 20 or 1 10 in killed and wounded. To-day the on my search in the harm in the harmous formation to maintain the circuit discretif unable to maintain the comment of falling back on flaine's Blaff by land. General's Johns on and Breckinridge are reported at Yazo City, 25 miles above, eight divisions strong.

Gen. Grant arrived at dark, expecting to find Gen Kimball here, and returned immediately. Affeirs are calminating. scripts, recruited from among the rebit prisoners at tramp Morton for 5th Tennessee cavalry left Ir diamanolis on Saturday, to join the regment at Lexington, Kv.

[Herall's Desputch.] TRIUNE, June 14.
A new army denominated the reserve corp has been created, valled the Department of the Cumberland, and placed under command of Maj. Gen. Gordan Granger, with its headquarters at Trinne, to be composed of three divis-ions, commanded by Beig, Gens. J. D. Morgan, B. S. Granger, and A. Buird. A strong force of the coemy, estimated at 10,000, under Forcest and Col. Cruse, are stid hovering about the front.

Washington, June 14.
Lotest.—The following is taken from Richmond papers of the 11th: Our loss at Brandy Stution, in the cavalry attack by the Yankees, is variously saided. Information at the provest effice at Culpepper Courthouse yesterdry, was, that about 200 of our men were taken prisoners, killed, and wounded, but is supposed to read scriously wounded. Some put the figure higher and some lower. They gained so much ground as to capture Gen. Stuart's headquarters near Brandy, and also Brandy Station, and destroyed some stores. The World's New Orleans letter of the 7th states that a small body of Grierson's cavalry, which was sent to recommodite in the vicinity of Clinton, came upon some 1,200 rebel cavalry. It is reported that Capt. Davis and 30 to take the state of the capt. men were killed, 40 taken prisoners, and 40 horses espined by the rebels. The rest es-caped and returned to our army. It was fear-ed the cavatry would follow and make a rail Station, and destroyed some stores.

A remor reached Leadquarters this morning to the effect that Mosby, finding himself so hely pursued by our forces, had disbanded his on Baton Rouge, where our supplies are, and u small force had been sent to protect them. Is pecial to the Louisville Journal.]

A special to the Cincinnati Gazette, dested Cairo, June 15, says: By the steamer Continental I learn the following from your Memphis correspondent under date of the 13th. The steamer Hiawatha arrived 10-day only three days from Young's Point. Her officers report everything quiet nlong the river. They saw a few guerillas at Island No. 63, but they offered no violence as the boat passed. From Lieut W. M. Manden, of the 20th lown, a passenger on the Hiawathe, I learn the following. At Vicksburg no great results or grand in over

Harmisburg, June 15.
The Governor of Pennsylvania has issued a preclamation saying the State is again threatened with invasion, and the President has issued his preclamation for 50,000 meu from Pennsylvania, and I now appeal to all citizens of Pennsylvania who are willing defend their homes, to rush in their might in this hour of peril. The issue is one of preserva-

tion or destruction.

That it is the purpose of the enemy who invade our border with all the strength he can command, is apparent. I, therefore, call upon all men capable of bearing arms to enroll themselves, and to give aid to the efforts to be put forth for the salvation of the common comming. CINCINNATE, June 15.

The Governor of Ohio has called out 30,000 columbers to repel invasion.

and Grant's mining and other operations, ealculated evidently to reduce Vicksburg, were
progressing satisfactorily.

There was no news of an advance, or in
fact of any movement, on the part of Joe
Johnston, who was reported in the vicinity of
Jackson, massing his forces preparatory to a
movement at no distant day.

General Frank P. Blair had just returned
from another reconnoissance in force. He had
cerefully patrolled the country for forty miles
back of Vicksburg, and found only a few
guerillas, who fied at his approach in too
great haste to enable him to capture one for
obtaining information.

There was yet no enemy in the vicinity of BALTIMORE, June 15.
Gen. Milroy was surrounded at Winchester by 18,000 rebels, but, after a desperate fight, he cut his way through and united with our ferces at liarper's Ferry. Our forces at Martinsburg have also fallen back on Harper's Ferry.

Ferry.

St. Louis, June 15.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to-day on the subject of memorializing Secretary Chase regarding the restrictions of trade with the Southern States, Gen. Walbridge, of New York, made a speech, in which he expressed the opinien that it would be wise for the Government, as soon as possession was taken of any portion of the Southern States, to throw it open immediately to commerce with the least possible restriction, since our armies go to extend the blessings of the Federal Constitution, which was itself founded on the necessities of commerce.

The enrolled militis of this county have been ordered to drill daily notil further orders.

New York, June 15. A Panama letter states that the Captain of the American sloop George Green reports he saw a ship on fire about Cape Horn and prepared to run down to her assistance, when he discovered a steamer with the rebel flag bearing down for him. Another large American ship appeared when the George Green escaped. It is thought the steamer was the British steamer Fisiguma, bound to San Francisco. Captain Lambert, of the whaling schooner Captain Lambert, of the whating schooner King Kisher, states that vessel was captured and burned by the pirate Alabama, March 23, in latitude 20° north, longitude 20° 20' west. After stating the facts, the Captain gives a long card of admiring thanks to the pirates for treating him decently while aboard.

for freating him decently while aboard.

ALBANY, June 15.

The Governor received to-day a telegram from Washington, calling for 20,000 militla immediately. The Governor has summoned the several Major-Generals of the State militia to Albuny for consultation, und taken steps for the rapid organization, that he can bring out 5,000 without delay. The General commanding the 8th division promises 2,000. A draft will be made under the State law to fill to the maximum number all the militia regiments in the State, and from these the 20,000 will be supplied. They are called to serve six months, and will be credited to the State as three years men. Under the importance of the serve without State or national bounty. out State or national bounty.

HARRISBURG, June 15. The rebels entered Chambersburg at nine o'clock to-night.
FORTRESS MONROE, June 14, The flag-of-truce boat arrived last evening from City Point with 550 exchanged prison-

ers, nil privates.

The English and Austrian Consuls arrived on the New York, having been ordered out of the Confederate States by the rebel authori-It has been arranged between Col. Ludlow

and the United States Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners that surgeons shall not be treated as prisoners of war. No exchange of officers can be at present ade. A number of United States officers are

held by the rebel authorities under charges in-tended to bring them under the operation of that act of the rebel Congress which consigns to execution all officers taken in command of in company with armed negroes and mu-

lattors.

Ludlow will not, by making any special exchange of officers, acknowledge the right of the rebel anthorities to discriminate among our forces by detaining some and releasing others. He insists that all shall be released under the cartel, and we have enough rebel effects now in our possession to hold in reserve for retalistic. Richmond papers of the 13th have been re-ceived, which say the reported taking of Hel-cra, some days since, grew out of the fact that some rebel troops mude a feint on that place, and succeeded in capturing a wagon train and some misoners.

Gen. Tyler, who commands at Martinsburg, refused to surrender, and an artillery fight ensued. At 7:15 P.M. the wires were broken between Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg, and what occurred after that was not known.

A battle was also in progress at Winchester yesterday—the result of which is unknown.

Gen. Milroy repulsed Ewell on Saturday, and raid he could hold out until reliforcements reached him. If unable to sustain his position, he would have to fall back on the line to Romney, us the Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg roads are held by the euemy. and succeeded in capturing a wagon train and some prisoners.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.

A despatch from Greencastle, Pa., dated 10:30 this morning, reports as follows:
Our troops are now passing here in their retreat from Hagerstown to Chambersburg, Hagerstown has been evacuated. All the rolling stock of the Railroad and all the stores have been removed. Rumor fixes the rebel force at 10,000, but it is probably exaggerated.

Hardishung June 15.

prevailed among all classes.

The plantations of Jeff and Joe Davis have been totally dereastated, and the negroes remaining on the estates driven off by Federal Wheeler is reported on the way back to our left.
Capt. J. Edward Stacy, of the 2d Kentucky cavalry, serving on Ganeral Gibert's staff, has teen dishonorably dismissed from the service for forgery. He is ordered beyond the lines, not to return during the war. Whereas, the armed insurrectionary com-binations now existing in several of the States are threatening to make inroads into the States of Maryland, Western Virginia, Penu-

States of Maryland, Western Virginia, Penusylvania, and Obio, requiring an additional military force for the service of the United States: Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States and Commander-in-Ohief of the army and navy there-of, and of the, militia of the several States when called into actual service, do hereby call into the service of the United States 100,-000 militia from the following States, viz: From the State of Maryland 10,000, from the State of Pennsylvania 50,000, from the State

to the control of the killed, wounded, and prisoners. Military movements are in progress to check the rebel movement in this direction, which it would not be proper to particularize.

Washington, June 15.
Gunboats are reported in the James River and Chickshominy. Our troops in the Pennisula are sald to have fallen back to uvoid being taken on the flank from the navigable Water,

New York, Juny 15.

The brig Arabella, from Aspinwall, arrived this morning. She reports she was barded by the pirate Toemy, on the 12th, in latitude

and each orders as may hereafter be issued. The States aforesaid will be respectively credited under the enrollment uct for the militia service rendered under this proclamation.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, on the 15th day of June, 1863, and of the independence of the United States the 87th.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President.

WM. II. Seward, Secretary of State. 28° 20°, longitude 74° 30°, taken as a prize, and released on a bond of \$10,000 to the priate Captain. He intended to destroy all vessels, and reported having destroyed two on the 12th, and sent their orews to Philadelphia.

CHAMBERSBURG, June 15.

Lientenant Palmer has just returned from Greencastle, and had to fight his way out two miles this side that place. He reports the enemy advancing in three columns, one towards Waynesboro and Gettysburg, one direct to Chambersburg, und one towards Mercersburg and Cave Mountains. It is not

cerstury and Cave Mountains. It is not known whether they will proceed in short columns or concentrate.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.

The New York 7th have offered their services to aid in resisting the invasion of Pennsylvania, and expected to leave for Harrisburg to-morrow.

New York, June 16.

Second Despatch.—It is ascertained that the main portion of the Army of the Potomac have retired from the line of the Rappahannock—a movement rendered necessary by that of the enemy. All wounded and sick—a large number—have been brought away and transnumber-have been brought away and trans-ferred to hospitals in the vicinity of Washing-

ton:
The exact whereabouts of Gen. Lee is suppessed to be near or at Thoroughfare Gap. Providence, June 16."
Governor Smith has issued a proclamation convening the General Assembly on Tours-day, to provide for raising troops for the emergency.

A Portress Monroe letter to the He CINC NNATI, June 15 Specials from Indiana, it is say the military sent to Ruch county and returned. Gen. Mansfield errested a number of uspicious persons A formes aforce fetter to the fresh testes that an expection composing the 40th Massachusetts, 170th Pennsylvania, 130th N York made a raid up the Peninsula over 15 miles, but found only n few bushwhackers. They captured a robel captain and two privates. The country was completely described. The gunboats also made a raid, and described a punitary of whele residences and a signal described. and required them to give tonds for facure

> Etations. Harrisbung, June 16, 1 A. M. Everything is gloomy here; the in licitims re that the rebels will be in sight of here by to-morrow, and in the absence of troops to stop the advance of the rebels, the destruction of all the bridges along the basquebana is As fast as troops reach here they are sent to different fords on the river, where works are being constructed.

(Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.) MCHPRESSORO, June 15.
Morgan is reported unit this side of the numberland and occupying Lebanon. A portion of his torces are also at Alexandria and

Liberty. The object seems to be to assist in harvesting crops.

Deserters from the front say that four brigades, supported by seven pieces of artillery, hold bell Buckle, and that flower's Gap is conviced by the kingle of mounted infants. occupied by a brigade of mounted infantry and one regiment of Georgians about. They say like rebels are confident of their ability to hold Vicksburg, and are looking for Bragg to take the offensive.
First Lient. Win. H. Pipkin, of the 9th Kenteky, and Second Lieut. Avery Byers, of the 17th Kentucky, have resigned the service.

QUILL.

New York, June 16.

New York, June 16.

The World prints the following from the Savannah Republican of June 9th:

We are informed by a gentleman who had conversation with an officer from Vicksourg, which place he left a few days ago, that Johnston succeeded in crossing the Big Black river and driving the Federals, who concentrated their force for an immediate attack from him. He succeeded in reinforcing the garrison of Vicksburg with a force major Graenal Walker Four Federal Generals are known to be killed, among them Gen. Sherman.

The World says a Union despatch has been received confirming the above.

A Bultimore despatch to the Philadelphia Enquirer states that late arrivals from Harrers Ferry say that all is safe there, and that Milroy had reached the Ferry. Harper's Ferry with held.

Milroy had reached the Ferry. Harper's Ferry will be held.

will be held.

A Battimore correspondent of the Enquirer, dailed at five o'clock P. M. on Monday, says: I learn from high authority that a battle has been going on te-day, on the old Buil Runground, between Hooker and Lee. Hooker is doing good service.

The train from Baltimore on Monday morning did not on further than Elliott's Mill.

ng did not go further than Elliott's Mill.
The rebels are said to appear in full force at coint of Rocks. A Harrisburg despatch, dated two o'clock this (Tuesday) morning, says all the import-ant documents at the Capitol are being renoved to a place of safety in case evacuation

HARRISHURG, June 16.

To the People of Philadelphia:
For nearly n week past it has been publicly known that the rebel force were about to enter Pennsylvania. On the 12th inst. an nrgent call was made on the people to raise a department army corps for the defence of the State. Yesterday under the proclamation of the President. resterday under the proclamation of the Pres lent the militia were called out. To-day new and pressing exhortation has been given to furnish men to repel the invasion. Phila-delphia has not responded. Meanwhile the enemy is slx miles this side of Chambersburg and advancing rapidly. Our Capital is threatened, and we may be disgraced by its fall, while the men who should be driving the outlaws from our soil are quibbling about the possible term of service for six months. It never was intended to keep them beyond the continuance of the emergency. You all know this by what happened when the militia were called ont last year. You then trusted your Government and were not deceived. Trust it Government and were not deceived. Trust it again now. I will accept men without reference to the six months term. If you do not wish to bear the ignominy of shirking from the defense of your State, come forward at occe. Close your places of business and apply your hearts to the work. Come in such organizations as you can form.

(Signed)

Washington, June 16.
The following official telegram from Gen. The following official telegram from Gen. Milroy has been received:

I am in with the greater part of my command. The fortifications at Winchester were invested by about 15,000 rebels and 20 pieces of artillery. They carried my onter works by by storm at 6 o'clock Sunday evening. I spiked all my gnns ou Sunday evening, and left with my whole command at 1 o'clock Menday morning, bringing all the horses of my artillery and wagons. but was interested. my artillery and wagons, but was intercepted by an overwhelming rebel force, with artil-lery, four miles this side of Winchester, on the Winchester road, and after a desperato fight of two hours, I got through. We ware pursued by a large cavairy force, which pick-

think my loss will not exceed 2,000 killed, wounded and missing.

HARRISBURG, June 16.

The Pennsylvania Rallroad Company have received a despatch stating that the rebels were within nine miles of Carliele at noon tokilled and destroyed the abolition party, it is to be hored, forever. I shall support the State ticket of the Union party that was nominated on the 19th of March, 1863, with great pleasure on the 19th of March, 1993, with great pleasure and all of my ability. It my views and policical policy as forechadowed do not suit a micinity of the legal voters of Henry country, a retirement to private life will have no terrors for me; but, on the contrary, many pleasures. I am subject to a convention of the Union Democracy of Henry country.

The State-house bell in this city will be rung this afternoon to call the people to arms.
The public are awakening to a sense of the HARRISBURG, June 16; 1 P. M.

The telegraph operator at London, Franklin county, reports that our pickets brought in a reted prisoner who reported the rebels in heavy force in the Cumberlant valley. The Bedford telegraph operator also reports that a scout just came in who says the rebels are in Cumberland with a force of 6,000 cavalry. There are no Union troops here. There is no one at Cumberland to resist them. The citizens are flying.

Battimore, June 16.

There is no later news from the upper Poto-There is no later news from the upper Poto-

The City Councils were convened at twelve

o'clock last night, and met this morning to devise ways and means to co-operate with the Governor of the State and commanding General of this department to raise the city's proportion of the ten thousand men called for to repel the invasion.

Governor Bradford has issued a proclamation celling them the citizens of Religious

Governor Bradford has issued a proclama-tion calling upon the citizens of Baltimore and people of Maryland to raily to defend their State from invasion, as there is no or-ganized militia in the State. He annonness that he will fall back on the recent enrolment for the draft; but he hopes there is patriot-ism sufficient among our people to raise the force needed from volunteers. The Governor types immediate action.

Sr. Louis, June 16.

Arrivals from below to-day bring official despatches from Grant to noon of the 11th. Reinforcements were arriving and taking positions. The movements of Kirby Smith on the Lonisiana side were attracting attention, and he would be watched. It is doubtful about

his having means to cross the river, but the numerous bayous may afford him facilities to make the attempt. It is pretty well ascertained that the Vicksburg garrison is on quarter rations of corn meal and pea flour, and the supply of these articles are very limited. Their tresh beef is

all gone.

The rebel Walker is at Yazoo City, and the Jackson is said to have arrived with a division of eavalry from Bragg.
Grant is confident and hopeful.
About two hundred prisoners arrived here from Vicksburg to-day.

A letter from Hurrisburg, dated 1 P. M ays a train of 100 wagons, which left Mar-tinsburg on Sunday, arrived safely. The rebels' advance this morning was 5 miles east of Chambersburg. Col. Smith, commanding at Hagerstown, had a fight an hour and a half yesterday, when he was surrounded and forced to surrender. The banks removed their deposits yesterday, and the State archives are being removed to Philadelphis.

Hundreds of persons arrived from the south side of the river, bringing in all their horses, earths, and other values lies.

side of the river, bringing In all their horses, cattle, and other valuables.

Working parties are engaged in preparing works of defence on the opposite side of the river. Good resistance could be ma le if troops were here to man the guns. Government officers expect the arrival of the rebels ro-night or to-morrow. If they reach here so soon there will be little prospect of a successful defence, but if delayed thousands will reach here within 24 hours, as the country is thoroughly within 24 hours, as the country is thoroughly

ALBANY, N. Y., June 16.
General McClellun arrived here this evening and proceeded directly to Governor Saymour's residence. They are in consultation This evening the 7th, 11th, 13th, 28th, 37th, 47th, 65th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 71st, and 7th are noted marching orders. The 7th and 7th leave to-night. Marching orders have also been issued to 1,500 volunteers at New Drop, 800 at Rochester, and 500 at Plattaburg.

Gen. McClellan is in Albany, June 16.

Gen. McClellan is in Albany for the parpose of siding Gov. Seymour in organizing and sending forward troops for the defense of Pendsylvania. One thousand four hundred mer are already secured, and they are beginning to so forward. The following additional militia regiments are under orders to move: Stb, 22d, 56th, 23d, 30th, and 30th. Volunteer regiments here waiting to be Volunteer regiments here waiting to be mustered out offer their services.

mustered out offer their services.

Sr. Louis, June 16,

News from Vicksburg to the evening of the
12th has been received. No change is reported
in the progress of the stege.

General Dennis, in command at Milliken's Bend, has been largely reinforced, and has started on an expedition to Richmond, La. to attack McGullock, who is reported to have near 6,000 troops.

W June 16. It is officially known here that, up to this our, the rebels have made no attack upon I rever's Ferry. The enemy is in consilerate force at Charlestown, eight miles from Harper's Ferry. NEW YORK, June 16.

Advices per steamer Fullon state that a telegram was resided in New Orleans on the morning of the 7-band and ing the comme coment of the bombardment of Port Il cloon at wo o'cl ck that morning Gen. Sherman was in a critical condition, his leg having been amin atted.

The haise or Bann Range are filled to overflowing with sick and woun has oldiers from Port Rudson, and it is feared the extreme

Improved for 1863. heat m y prove fatal to miny. THE ONLY PERFECT COMBINE Having Two Distinct Motions, A Slow Motion to the Sickle in Reapin A Fast Motion to the Knife in Mowin

Four regiments of the earoled militia of this county have been called into active services. Gen. Davidson having assumed command of the District of Southeast Missonri, with his headquarters in the field, deacta W. K. Strong, of New York, has been ordered to the command of the District of St. Louis. Gen. Blunt has forbidden the circulation of the Cancassian. Chicago. Times. Columbias the Cancassian, Chicago Times, Commun Crisis, Ciccinnati Enquirer, and New York World in his Department.

luthis city, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. Thomas B (comle), Mr. Charles H. Shafer to Miss M LL's Unimp.

DIED.

Price, including Doubletree, Neckyok &c., Complete, \$150 Cash.

Nicheles Beinhart's Adm'r.

Nichelas Reinhart's Heirs, &c. 1

THE

MACHINE IN USE,

THIS IMPROVEMENT WE ENTIRE and the great of my heretoface found in 11 od Ma hines ha we we I which making, on making for reaping and too slow for making, on mercewary wear and lear of the Making in the

In the evening of the 12th Inst. Lights Unstant, negative daughter of Henry A, and Mary Dunssenk.

At Graham's Herel, on Fourth street, on the 16th not, at half part tour releast P. M. of convestion is bride, Maximos Hyster, a Counterland Even pilot. In these city, Saturday night, 13th inst., G. M. Can On the merning of the 1 stinet, at 11 o'clock, on the leta Intantem, Epwis Lieutew, and 5 m athend 7 days, only child of Jacob L. and Fannie L.

AUGUST ELECTION.

W.E. are authorized to automace Cel. JOHN H. McHENRY as a causidate for Congress in the 21 m24 w.Junz?

DEA widden?

20 District.

WE are authorized to announce Hou, HENRYGRI.

DEA as a candidate or resolving to Congress
from the 3d Pistrict, and just be the convention of the
From Democracy to be held at G asgow on the 13th of
May. May.

E are authorized to avacounce J. W. Golki N.

Glasg w. Barren county, as a candidate for C
gress for the 5d fuetrics, subject to the convention
the Union Democracy to be held at Glasgow on
13th of May.

THE Hop. EOE. MALLONY is a candidate for Congress to represent the 5th District. N. COWDILL, of Fulton county, is a candilate. to represent the First District in the next U.S. llouse of B. presentatives.

Yours, very respectfully,
all wif J. P. SPARKS.

LOB on the four sides of such how. FACTORY No. SI Barring Street, New York. (Late 20) Broadway and 18 Bond sh

BALSTON'S CELEBRATED ELGHT AND A Six-Horse Threst rs and Chaners compayionla Four and Two-Herse Three wn manufacture, constantly on hand an MINN

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emoothesh free. Embles salisfaction given or the money relanded. Sent, post-point for 30 cts, or 4 pac-uges for 21. Adarosa C. F. SHUITS, Troy, N. Y. 115 W4

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631 Acres of Land, pkins county, Ky., on Green River, immediate, ow the weath of Pitman's Creek. Said land

Three Houses and Lots

nvilla: (the is a targe Brick, with a roo nuched, good out-houses, the garden, a lt is one of the most pleasant loga

W. A. Clark In Louisville Chancery Court.

heir accounts, proven according to law, on or be he his June Lext, THOS. P. SMITH, Can. Lou. Ch'y Ct.

Committed to Jail.

A LIST OF RUNAWAY NEGROES

N, which the owners can get by coming forward, proving preperty, and paying charges, or they will be disposed of as the law directs.

HENRY, a man, who says he belongs to Betry Buncan, of Frankin country, Terms. Sail boy is a bright mulaite buy, 5 feet 9 inches high, and about 23 years of age.

acc.

DAVE, a man, who says he belongs to Eatph Malin, of Wilson county, Tenn. Sald buy is about 5 fee 8 inches high, very black, and about 5 years of acc.

Jim, a man, who says he belongs to John Serung of Lawrence county, Ala, is 5 feet 10 inches high dark copper colored, and about 21 years of age.

A CARD.

To the People of Henry County:

I amounce myself as a candidate for the effice of Representative in the Legislature at the August election. My political course and policy is well known to the people of this county for the past two years, by my speeches and yotes. In my former canyass of 1861. county for the past two years, by my speeches and votes. In my former canvass of 1861, I was for any amount of men and money to put down the rebellion. I have voted men und money, and I shall vote men and money again, if elected, whenever it may be necessary, on all constitutional questions. I am for the Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the laws. The grent question is Government or no Government. I am for the Government of our fathers. I am for the Government at any cost or price. I will not weight ment at any cost or price. I will not weigh our Government against dollars and cents. I am happy to know that I can distinguish be-tween a good Government and a bad Presiween a good Government and a bad Freed-dent; one is for a few years only, and the oth-er is for all time to come. I do not want the vote of any man that is for the division or de-struction of this Government, for I would not know how to represent such a person. I ex-pect my support and votes from men who, are in favor of the Constitution and the per-petuation of this Government. At the late elections in the non-slaveholding States, Mr. Lincoln and the radicals were badly beaten and overthrown, and a conservative majority Lincoln and the radicals were bally beaten and overthrown, and a conservative majority was elected in their places who are willing to do justice to all parts of the Union. I am for putting down the rebellion just now. We can settle all other matters afterwards. I am for a vigorous prosecution of the war for the purpose of procuring a lasting peace, for peace comes after war. The rebellion has had many visit and depositative reflectant he careful war.

evil and devastating effects on the country and

Jo. K. Garr, Jan. B. Tunning, Christian County. Christian Co. PHELPS, CALDWELL, & CO.,

Tobacco Warehouse Comer Main and Touth Streets, LOUISVILLE, KY.

A MAN OF A THOUSAND DR. H. JAMES, A RETIMED PHYSICIAN Derent of he e, discovered, who in the

SEWING- MACHINES!

New York, New Jersey, T. T. Reattle In Louisville Chancery Court.
This is A SCITI BROUGHT TO SETTLE THE partnership accounts of Clark & Routing property ing every State Fair where exhibited in 1865

here exhibited to this date.

AF Machine furnished of the same patterns and
the same price, making either the vicover. Sak
skitch or the chards Sitte, as creaturers price.

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Private Medical Treatise on the Physical View of Marriage. 200 Pares and 100 Pine Flain and Colored Lithograp DOT PRICE ON LY TWONTY. FIVE C. ENTS. 45 100 Sent free of postage to all period of the U from ON THE ENTERSHITIES. of Lawrence county. Ala.; is 5 feet 10 increes high, dark corpercolored, and about 2 years of age. GEV RGE, a man, who says he belongs 10 Jec E. 12-cm, of L. in county, Ky.; is 5 feet 5 inches high, very black, and about 35 or 40 years of age.

(LARLA, a womin, who says she belongs to Jlm. Auderson, of Huntaville, Ala.; 5 feet 2 linches high, cop. Mick, a man, who says he belongs to E. W. Pringht, by, of Augusta, Ga., 5 feet 6 inches high, 28 or 30 years of age, and very black.

HENDERSON, a man, beleaging to Wm. L. Hudspeth, formerly of his county, 5 feet 6 inches high, dark mulatto, pock-marked, and about 25 years of age.

SHELBY HARW KLLL,



Cuts a Swath Seven Feet Wile. Price at Louisville . - \$120 Ca

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KENTUCKY BROAD-GAUGE BEAPE

A 2-WHEEL IRON MOWER.

I the manual strong.

Third—The entire machine, with the exception the tanger, is made of iron and steel, yet very its wishing less than 600 pounds. Width of swath,

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Brace Fone, Kr., June 20, 1862. Respectfulty, yours, JAMES C. BASCOM

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One new woman edition and pair;
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Also, a runaway slave child who calls her name CAR-DLINE, black color, about sight years old thild of the maid Margaret.

Also, a runaway slave and the words her name CAR-DLINE, black color, about sight who calls her name CAR-DLINE, black color, about twy years old thild of the anid Margaret.

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